THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VOL. 33. WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1822. No. 1674.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Saturday the Thirteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 18th day of June in the Third year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

G. F. HUGHES.
SHERIFF.

Notice.

PERSONS having demands on the Estate of the late *F. Franco Esq.* are hereby informed that the affairs of the said Estate are about to be finally settled by the Executors *H. F. Dent & Lestock R. Reid, Esqrs.*

Claims against the Estate are to be sent to *Messrs. Kempt & Co.* on or before the 31st of July Instant. No claims will be attended to after that date. Further information may be had on application to *Messrs. Kempt & Co.*

Bombay July 3d 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
Under the Office
OF
Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD & CO.
On Saturday next, the 6th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK
A QUANTITY OF REJECTED ARTICLES
IMPORTED ON THE SHIP

Swallow.

CONSISTING OF

SQUARES of Mustard, Sauces of sorts, Loaf Pine Cheeses, and Hams, &c. &c.

Terms.—Cash and the Articles to be cleared away immediately.

Bombay July 3d 1822.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
The fine new Ship
THE

Seaforth,

Robert McDowal Commander
WILL SAIL THE BEGINNING OF JULY,

FOR Passage having superior Poop Accommodation apply to *Mr. Fraser* Supercargo at *Messrs. Ritchie Stewart & Co's.* or the Captain on board.

Bombay, 29th May 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE

Godowns

UNDER
Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD & CO'S
OFFICE
(The property of an Officer who has left the Presidency.)

A FASHIONABLE new brass mounted Curricle, sent out to order, painted a rich Brown, with a set of Curricle Harness to match, spare Reins and Saddle for Buggy Harness, and every thing else complete.

PRICE Rs. 2,500.

Bombay 3d July 1822.

For Freight
OR PASSAGE
TO THE

Isle of France,

THE BRIG

BEN JOHNSON

Captain R. Campher,

BURTHEN 200 TONS,

HAS the greater part of her Cargo engaged, and will Sail on or about the 20th Instant. Has excellent accomodations for Passengers. For particulars enquire of the Commander on board or at the Office of *Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co.* where a plan of her Cabin's may be seen.

Bombay 3d July 1822.

For Freight or Passage.
TO

London,

THE fine fast sailing Ship Barkworth, Captain Pedler, (formerly Commander of the Thalia) of 600 Tons, daily expected from England. Have excellent accommodation for Passsengers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars enquire at the Office of *Cursetjee and Jehanghire Ardaseer*, where a plan of her accommodations may be seen.

Bazar Street, 2d July 1822.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the interest of the late J. A. POPE Esq. in the establishment carried on under the firm of POPE and Co. will cease on the 30th instant. All claims against the said concern are to be forthwith preferred, and all debts due thereto paid to the undersigned.

HORMOSJEE DHUNJEE,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE,
Surviving partners of the late Firm.

BOMBAY,
June 29th 1822.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT from the 1st of July next, the business hitherto carried on under the firm of POPE and Co. will be conducted by the undersigned, under the firm of.

Thomas Crawford & *Co.*
THOMAS CRAWFORD
HORMASJEE DHUNJEE,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.

BOMBAY,
June 29th 1822.

AUCTION SALE
AT
Messrs. Baxter & Cos.
ROOMS,
TO-MORROW AT ELEVEN

SEVERAL Articles of Furniture with a Stock of Wines and Beer, well up in Bottle, the Property of a Gentleman gone to Sea.

ALSO

A Case of Cutlery,
A Case of Glassware,
A Pipe of Brandy,
A Pipe of Hollands,
A Puncheon of Rum, all which Liquors will be put up in 5 Gallon lots for the Convenience of Purchasers and Samples given on Application. At same time One Hundred and Five Boxes of Bloom Raisins fit for present use.

At 1 o'Clock a Grey Charger about 14 hands well worthy of Attention of any Officer.

ALSO

A Chariot in good repair, with a variety of Conveyances and Horses will be exposed for Sale on Commission.

Bombay 3d July 1822.

PASSENGERS
Proceeding to Europe
THE SHIP
Medina,
OF 500 TONS
Hugh Mattison
COMMANDER

WILL leave this about the begining of August, she has superior accommodations & is in every respect suited to ensure comfort : has a Poop, and carries a Surgeon ; for Plans of her Cabins application to be made to *Messrs. Ritchie Stuart and Co.* the Captain on board, or at his House in *Dean's Lane* opposite the Premises occupied by *Messrs. Boyce and Co.*

Bombay 3d July 1822.

Passengers for London,
THE NEW SHIP
Charles Forbes,
BURTHEN 918 TONS,

HAVING her Cargo engaged will Sail for London between the 10th & 15th August next, and has very ample and excellent accommodotions for Passengers, for particular apply to *Hormujee Bomanjee*, or to the Owners *Hormujee Bhicajee* & Co. at their office in Church Gate Street, where a plan of her accommodations may be seen, or to Captain Bryden the Commader on board.

Bombay, 3d July 1822.

Advertisement.

HORMUJEE BHICAJEE, & Co. have received a quantity of CHINA TYLES, which are for Sale, at 30 Rupees per hundred and may be had on application to them.

Bombay, 3d July 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee & Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Thursday the 18th Instant,
IN A
Godown
OPPOSITE TO THE SHOP OF
Monacjee Herjee
WATCHMAKER
By order of the Administratrix
THE REMAINING STOCK OF
OLD WINE
Belonging to the Estate of the late
Mr. Rozario de Quadros
CONSISTING OF

OLD Genuine Lisbon Wine, a few pipes, and quarters, also in Bottles; Red Wine, or Tinto, bottled in Lisbon, in dozens; Bucella Wine in pipes, quarters, and Bottles; Liquors in Bottles, and some Case Bottles of Agoardente &c. &c. &c.

Samples may be tasted at their Shop, and the Sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay 3d July 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee & Sons
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

AN elegant Europe Built Barouche with a pair of powerful Arab Horses and a set of Harness nearly new.

ALSO

A set of Jackwood Dining Tables sufficient for 30 people, the price and further particulars may be known on application to them.

Bombay 2th July 1822

Eduljee Cursetjee & Sons
HAVE FOR PRIVATE SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A HANDSOME PHAETON with a Set of Brass Mounted Harness nearly new. Price and further particulars may be known on application to them.

Bombay 3d July 1822.

DOCTOR FENOSCKY,

HAVING returned to this place from the voyage he lately undertook on the Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, has the honor to inform the Public, that he still continues to occupy himself in all the branches of the profession of DENTIST &c. &c.

Bombay 26th June 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

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on 28 June, 2017

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11TH JUNE 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 9th of January last.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 9th of January last.

PARA. 2d. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers of your Establishment to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the last Company's Ships of the season 1821.22, vizt.

Captain John James Barton.
Captain Mathew Soppitt.

3d. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers of your Establishment to remain a further time in England viz.

Surgeon Thomas Palmer, until the month of May next.

Lieutenant Robert Webb Smith, until the month of March next, and

Lieut. Charles Waddington, until the departure for your Presidency of the last Company's Ships of the present Season 1821 | 22.

4th. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your establishment vizt.

Captain George T. Gordon.
Captain William Morison.

* 7th The reasons which you have assigned for suspending the execution of our orders on the subject of these paragraphs, are altogether unsatisfactory.

8th. In the formation of the new Regiments of Cavalry it was necessary to withdraw officers from the Infantry for that branch of the Service, but the transfer of Cadets of Infantry to the Cavalry to supply Casualties which occured subsequently to the augmentation, was altogether uncalled for by the wants of the Service, and imposed a serious supersession upon those Cadets whom we had appointed specifically for the Cavalry in this Country.

9th. The addition to the cavalry of a third Regiment, necessarily occasioned a like transfer of Infantry Officers to supply a portion of the Officers for its formation, but the transfer of Infantry Officers to supply vacancies in the 1st and 2d Regiments of the cavalry arising out of the removal of certain Officers in those corps consequent on the augmentation, was equally uncalled for with the former arrangement, and produced the same injurious effects upon cadets appointed by us for the calvalry.

10th. The same observations apply to the appointment of an Infantry Officer made by you to the 3d Regiment of cavalry, after the augmentation arrangements had been published in General Orders.

11th. We therefore, direct, in the most positive manner, that all those Officers and Cadets of Infanty who have been posted to the several Regiments of cavalry, since the augmentation arrangements for each of those corps were announced in General Orders, shall be immediately returned to the Infantry.

12th, We shall take an early opportunity of addressing you upon the subject of the mode of promotion peculiar to the cavalry branch of the service at your Presidency, which was estabsished by the General Order of your Government dated 4th November 1817.

26th. We have permitted Major William L. Carpenter, lately belonging to your Establishment to retire from the Company.s Service from the 3d January 1821.

27th. Mr. George Darley, late a Conductor of Ordnance upon your Establishment, has retired (with our permission) from the Company's Service from the 3d October 1821.

28th. We have permitted the undermentioned officers of your Establishment to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next season 1822-23, vizt.

Captain Richard Thomas.
" Francis Farquharson,

29th. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment, vizt.

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* Reply to paras 6 and 12 of Letter dated 12th March 1821.

The Orders of the Court for returning to the Infantry those Cadets who had been transfered to the Cavalry to supply vacancies occurring after the augmentation, have not been carried into effect for the reason which are stated.

Surgeon Hill Morgan M. D.
Lieutenant Charles W. Watkins;
" James Hawkes,
" John Saunders,

Bombay Castle, 18*th June* 1822.

Lieut. G. Olive, of the 2d Battalion, 10th Regiment N. I. having tendered the resignation of his Commission in the Hon'ble Company's service, it has been accepted by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle 21*st June* 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Pinhey is appointed Vaccinator in the North Western division of Guzerat, vice McAdam, nominated to the Medical duties in Kattiewar.

Bombay Castle 24*th June* 1822.

The Governor in Council directs that in future the Regulations of the 20th of September 1821, respecting the allowances, to be drawn by Officers on leave of absence, are to be applied to those holding Government commands.

Bombay Castle 25*th June* 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Barra of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment N. I. is appointed to act as Deputy Medical Store-keeper and Assistant Garrison Surgeon at the Preaidency, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Riach from the date of Assistant Surgeon Scott's embarkation for England.

Bombay Castle 26*th June* 1822,

Captain James Elder of the Bombay European Regiment and Barrack Master at the Presidency, is allowed furlough to Europe upon urgent private affairs, for a period of three years from the date of embarkation agreeably to the Regulations.

Captain Morison is appointed Barrack Master at the Presidency in succession to Captain Elder, to have effect from the date of that Officer's embarkation.

Georgc Simson, who was appointed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief a temporary apothecary on the 7th May 1821, in confirmed in that appointment upon the full pay and allowances laid down in the 1st article of the 6th section of the Medical Regulations from the 1st of this month.

Bombay Castle 27*th June* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize payment of a bounty of Rupees fifty to such men of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, between 35 and 42 years of age, as shall engage for service in the Hon'ble Company's Artillery or European Infantry under this Presidency, for a period of five years, subject to the Regulations for invaliding and pensioning without reference to their former services in His Majesty's Regiment's out of India.

Bombay Castle 27*th June* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that, in future, officers, doing duty as supernumeraries, in corps from which they have been transferred on promotion, draw, in every situation, the netpay or subsistence of the Corps or Establishment to which he properly belongs, on whose strength he is borne, and mustered from the date of promotion, and also that he receives the allowances of that army with which he may be actually doing duty.

Bombay Castle 28*th June* 1822.

As the Musters of the Troops and departments at the Presidency are in future to be taken by the Garrison staff, the General Order dated 31st of May 1811 vesting the duty in the Quarter Master General's department is cancelled.

Bombay Castle 28*th June*, 1822.

Lieutenant George Yeadell, of the Artillery, having been declared by a Committee to the qualified to officiate as interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language, is appointed in that capacity to 2d Batt. of Artillery and Gun Lusears attached from the 5th of this month, performing also the duty of Paymaster.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN.
Chief Sec.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Bombay Monday 24th June 1822.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The commander in Chief anticipating considerable delay in the printing and in publishing of certain Regulations for the Quarter Master General's Department which have received the aproval of Government, calls the attention of the Army to the following Extracts, preparatory to the more full operation of the proposed Regulations hereafter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Correspondence relating to Quarters, Marches,

QUARTERS.

The Quarter Master General is vested with the general charge of all Cantonments, Barracks, and Military Quarters; and all Barrack Masters are consequently placed under his authority, to the extent already laid down.

CARRIAGE OF THE ARMY.

The Quarter Master General is the channel of communication with His Excellency the Cammander in Chief relative to the general direction and Superindance of Dooley, Bearers and Sick Carriage, as also the Distribution and application of the Service of the public and permanantly hired cattle.

ARSENAL AND GUN CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

The Quarter Master General's Duties as Member of the Military Board, with reference to the above Departments, will continue as now established.

EMBARKATION OR DISEMARKATION OF CORPS OR DETACHMENTS.

Whenever these may be ordered, The Quarter Master General is to be furnished as soon as possible with Returns specifying the numbers of Troops. Public and Private Followers, Ditto Baggage and cattle if found necessary to accompany the Corps or Detachments. When natives embark, their casts to be distinctly stated.

PIONEERS.

The Quarter Master General is vested with the general Superintendance and direction of the corps of Pioneers.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS TO BE FURNISHED.

Quarterly Returns of Doolies according to Sect; 7 Art; 8, C. Ist of the Medical Regulations published to the Army. Monthly Returns from corps, according to a form hearafter to be circulated.

D. LIGHTON,
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Assistant Surgeon Erskine, at present attached to H. Ms. 65th Regt. with hold himself in readiness to embark on board the Ernaad in Medical charge of the Volunteers from the 65th Regt. proceeding to Madras and Bengal.

WM. MEALL.
Acting Assist. Adjut. Genl. of the Army.

CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters. Calcutta : 21*st May*, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Holdsworth of the 82d Regiment, being under orders for embarkation, that officer is relieved from the duty assigned him in General Orders of the 6th instant, and Lieutenant McDermott of the 14th Foot is directed to take charge of the detachments of the 24th and 59th Regiments now in Fort William.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters Calcutta 27th May 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotion and appointments.

34th Foot.

Ensign F. Stanford, to be Lieutenant [illegible] purchase, vice Bower appointed to the [illegible] 1st September, 1820.

Cancels Henry Dallas's appointment, vice Stanford. Gentleman Cadet [illegible] tello from the Roy[illegible] College to the E[illegible] purchase, vice Sta[illegible] tober, 1823.

Ensign William Belford from th[illegible] to be Ensign, vice Adams who exchan[illegible] vember, 1821.

By Order of the Most Noble the [illegible] Chief, THOS. McM[illegible]

Head Quarters Calcutta 28th May. 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

87th Foot.

Lieutenant William Mountgarret to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Cavenagh, deceased, 19th May, 1822.

Ensign L. W. Halstead to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Mountgarret promoted, 19th May 1822.

John [illegible], Gent: to be Ensign without purchase, vice Halstead promoted, ditto.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief. THOS. M'MAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters, Calcutta 30th May 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

With reference to General Orders of the 30th March last, Lieutenant Ferguson of the 8th Dragoons is directed to proceed to rejoin his Corps at Cawnpore on, or about the 15th proximo, from which date the prescribed period of leave for that purpose is granted, viz three months and a half.

Brevet Captain Young of the same Corps will also proceed to rejoin his Regiment on the 15th proximo, or upon his being relieved from the General Court Martial of which he is a member, the prescribed period for which as above mentioned, will be allowed him.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 31*st May*, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following appointment is announced on the staff of His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell Bt. K. C. B.

Captain John Campbell of H. M. 49th Regiment to be Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters. Calcutta Ist June, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant H. Stuart of H. M. 46th Regiment has leave to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant Thomas of H. M. 89th Regiment has an extension of leave of absence from the 17th instant, until the sailing of the first vessel for Madras, or Quilon, after the departure of the Henry Porcher

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 1*st June*, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Captain Mylne of H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, has permission to visit the Presidency and Chittagong on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for six months from the 26th instant.

Lieutenant Baylis of H. M. 17th Foot, has an extension of leave of absence for two months from the 5th instant, on Medical Certificate,

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta 4th June 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments.

8th Light Dragoons.

[illegible]ant William Murphy, from Half-pay 25th [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Morton Slaney who [illegible]1st December 1820.

[illegible] Selwood Hewett, to be Lieutenant without [illegible], vice Mayer deceased, 25th February [illegible]

[illegible]Adjutant A. J. Stammers, to have the [illegible]nt, 26th February 1821.

11th Light Dragoons

[illegible] Jas. Norman Creighton, from the 17th [illegible]ptain, vice Wm. Elliott who exchanges, [illegible]1821.

[illegible]m. White, from Half-pay 24th Light [illegible]Lieutenant, vice J. D. Allingham who exchanges, receiving the difference, 15th October 1820.

17th Light Dragoons.

Cornet William Potts, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice A. De L'Etang deceased, 7th October 1820.

William Penn, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Raven promoted, 1st September 1820.

Ensign Honorable Nathaniel Henry Chas. Massey, from the 17th Foot to be Cornet without purchase, vice Potts, 7th October 1820.

1st Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant Colonel Richd Armstrong, from the Half-pay to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Chas. Plender deceased, whose appointment has not taken place, 18th October 1821.

14th Foot.

Ensign Wm. Keewen, to Lieutenant without purchase, vice Newenham who resigns, 11th November 1820.

Ensign John Manly Wood to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Akenside promoted, 6th September 1821.

Lieutenant Robt. Ware, from the 89th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Jenour removed from the Service, 18th October 1821

Robert Naylor, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Keowen, 11th November 1820.

17th Foot.

Captain William Elliott, from the 11th Dragoons to be Captain vice Jas. Norman Creighton who exchanges, 20th January 1821.

Ensign Edwd. O'Halloran, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice P. J. De Moore, 30th September 1820.

Ensign Joseph Carruthers, to be Lieutenant without purchase vice Pickering deceased, 4th October 1820.

R. C. Moffot, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice, E. O'Halloran promoted, 30th September 1820.

William Stewart Moncrieffe, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Honourable N. H. C. Massy appointed to the 17th Lt. Dragoons, 7th October 1820.

Cancels C. W. Sibley's appointment, vice Carruthers. — Gentleman Cadet Chas. Forbes, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign without purchase, vice Joseph Carruthers, 4th October 1821.

24th Foot.

Ensign George Murray, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Schooff appointed to the 67th Foot, 1st September 1820.

Ensign Henry Winchcombe Hartley, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Berwick appointed to the 13th Lt. Dragoons, 1st October 1820.

Ensign Wm. Campbell, from Half-pay 71st Foot, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Murray, 1st September 1820.

William McDowel Hopper, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Hartley, 1st October 1820.

30th Foot.

——— ——Marecheaux, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Paton promoted in the 67th Foot, 9th December 1820.

47th Foot.

Lieutenant Philip Dundas, to be Captain without purchase, vice Fetherstone deceased, 16th November 1820.

Ensign W. D. Deverell, to be Lieutenant, vice Dundas, 16th November 1820.

Cancels John Eustace Chinnery's appointmt., vice Brown. — Gentleman Cadet David Williams, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Brown who resigns, 3d Oct. 1821.

Cancels George Woodburn's appointment, vice Deverell. — Gentleman Cadet Eyre M. Erome, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign without purchase, vice Deverell, 4th October 1821.

53d Foot

Captain M. Young, from Half-pay of the Regiment to be Captain, vice Thos. Emery who exchanges, receiving the difference, 1st December 1820.

Ensign H. Gray, to be Lieutenant with purchase, vice Davis deceased, 3d January 1821.

59th Foot.

Ensign Edward Coventry, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Carmichael appointed Adjutant, 12th day 1820.

John McGregor, Gent, to be Ensign, vice Coventry. Ditto.

67th Foot

Bt. Major Geo. Bunce, from Half-pay 24th Dragoons to be Captain, vice Edwd. William Bray who exchanges; receiving the difference, 30th November 1820.

Lieut. M. Schooff from the 24th Foot to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Rowan promoted, 1st September 1820.

Ensign Jas. Paton, from the 30th Foot to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Marriott deceased, 9th December 1820.

69th Foot.

Ensign Francis Godolphin D'Arcey, Marquis of Carmarthen, from half-pay Royal West India Rangers to be Ensign, vice Alfred Jonour who exchanges, 22d October 1821.

87th Foot.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Brown, from Half-pay 24th Dragoons to be Assist. Surgeon, vice Robson who resigns, 1st November 1820.

89th Foot.

Lieut. Chas. O'Niel, from Half-pay 93d Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Ware appointed to the 14th Foot, 18th October 1821.

Chas Arrow, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Norcott deceased, 16th October 1820.

Lieut. Chas. Scarlin Naylor, to be Adjutant, vice Cannon who resigns the Adjutancy only, 1st October 1820.

MEMORANDUM.

The Appointment of Gentleman Cadet O'Neil, from the Royal Military College to an Ensigncy in the 14th Foot (as stated in the General Orders of the 18th April last) should be vice *Wood*, and not vice *Keowen* promoted.

The Appointment of Cornet Swinhoe, from 25th Dragoons to be Cornet in the 22d Dragoons on 1st September 1816, has not taken place.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS —June 26, Lieut. Irwin, 1st | Batt. 10th, Regt. from Khandeish.

30, Lieut. Mildrum, 1st | 5th Regt. from Sattarah.

DEPARTURES —25, Assist. Surgeon Burnes, Med. Establishment to Mulligaum.

20, Lieut. J. Saunders, Pioneers to Panwell.

28. Capt J. Hancock, Pioneers to Panwell.

July, 1st Ensign, Mark Giberne 1st | 8th, Regt. to Ahmednugger.

Do, Wm. Long, 2d Batt. 11th, Regt. to Poonah.

Do, Capt, C. W. Yates, 1st Batt. 13th Regt. M. N. I. to Ahmedabad.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE *Highland Society of London.*

(Continued from our last Number.)

VIII. THE PROMOTING THE AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT, AND THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE NORTHERN PARTS OF THE KINGDOM

The Society, also, have not neglected any opportunity that presented itself, of promoting the agricultural improvement, and the general welfare of the Highland Districts.

The late Dr. WALKER, Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, so eminent for his knowledge of Agriculture, and the arts therewith connected, left behind him in manuscript, an Economical History of the Highland, the publication of which as likely to prove beneficial to that part of the united kingdom, was encouraged by a grant from the Society of Twenty Pounds.

For an Agricultural Survey of the Hebrides, by the late Dr. SMITH, of Campbeltown, the sum of Twenty Pounds was likewise subscribed.

It was under the patronage of the Society, that Mr. RASPE, a native of Germany, commenced a Mineralogical Survey of Scotland in general, and of the Highlands and Islands in

particular. To encourage that undertaking, the sum of Forty Guineas was granted by the Society, from its own funds, besides the Private Subscriptions of individual Members.

Various other objects, for the general advantage of the Highlands, are in the contemplation of the Society, as Premiums for the best Essay, pointing out the most effectual means of preventing Emigration from the Highlands, or promoting their improvement:—Premiums to those, who catch the greatest number of Cod or Ling on the Eastern and Western Coasts of the Highland Districts, in any one season;—Premiums to those, who prosecute, to the best advantage, the Deep sea Fisheries, or who are found to be the best Curers of Cod, of Ling, or of Herring, in the Dutch manner, the superiority of which is universally acknowledged.

It is proposed, that any Premiums connected with the Fisheries, shall be given with the concurrence of that valuable Institution, the Society for the Improvement of the British Fisheries.

CONCLUSION.

The Funds of the Society arose formerly from an annual Subscription paid by the Members; but now each Member pays, on his admission, Twenty-five Guineas as a Subscription for Life*. For the Branches of the Society which have been already, and are about to be established in different towns of Great Britain and Ireland, in the British Colonies abroad, and in Foreign States where Highlanders are settled some variation in the mode of payment has been made†. Although the preceding pages, prepared hastily for a particular occasion from a mere outline of the nature and objects of the Society, it is hoped that enough has been stated, to show that adequate Funds alone are required, to enable so comprehensive an Assemblage of Rank, Property, and Influence in the state, to confer the most important benefits on the northern parts of the kingdom. To promote such purposes it cannot be doubted that every genuine Highlander, and every friend to Scotland, in whatever part of the world he may recide must be happy to contribute. By such means, the prosperity of the country will be promoted, and the ancient martial spirit of it's inhabitants, will be maintained. ‡ When to that martial spirit is joined, the credit to be derived from an excellent system of Public Education and exemplary morality, from the rapid progress of useful industry, advancement of science, and the comprehensive acquirements in the several departments of Literary knowledge, so generally diffused throughout Scotland, the Scots, no longer a seperate government, but incorporated with a numerous and powerful nation, may cope with any other race of people existing, under similar circumstances, in Europe. That it is the interest of the United Kingdom to keep alive those national or what, perhaps, may now more properly be called local distinctions, of English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh, I think can be proved by reasoning founded upon the first law of Nature—I mean self-love. § A child when he first comes into the world, from having so lately formed a part of his mother, shews no affection or sympathy to any one but her; every succeeding day as he grows, and the dawn of reason begins to shine upon him, he becomes more sensible of his having a distinct existence, and when weaned, the connection being in some degree broken, a part of his affections becomes his own, which is displayed towards his father, his nurse, and those kindest to him. As he encreases in years, his affections become more and more subservient to his stronger reason until he attains the age of manhood, and enters the world as an individual, when necessity teaches him to command and centre them in himself. He then prefers himself to all others, and in successive degrees, emanating from their degree of approximation to self, he loves his own family, his friends, his more distant relations, his immediate neighbours, his common acquaintances, the inhabitants of the parish, village, town, district, county, country and quarter of the globe in which he was born.

Thus, in proportion as the sphere of his affections is extended, in the same degree are they diminished in strength, consequently they cannot operate so powerfully in favour of the more distant or extended objects, as they would in favour of those nearer:- for example, a man who would lay down his life for his father, mother, wife or child, would not so cheerfully do so for a mere acquaintance or countryman. A man who would forfeit his life for the honour of Britain, would not feel himself equally called upon to do so for all Europe. Certainly, if Europe were at war with any other division of the globe, and that this man was ordered to march in her defence, he might do his duty, but not with that enthusiasm and spirit under the general name of Europe, as he would under that of his own particular Country; because under the former honour or disgrace would be more common, and consequently less to be envied or dreaded; but if while he fights under the banners of Europe united, you keep him in mind of his being not only an European but also a Briton, that the eyes of his country are upon him, as the character of that country is involved in his conduct; you then raise a flame of pride and emulation in him which cannot brook being surpassed.

In the same manner I humbly conceive that the glory of the British Empire may be upheld under the united flag, by keeping alive in its inhabitants the local distinctions of English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh, thereby creating a generous emulation between them; which under the direction of one free and paternal government, may promote the good and glory of the whole.

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* See Appendix No. IV. containing the Rules of the Society.

† Ibid.

‡ Tacitus has exerted all his genius to display the manly sentiments of the ancient Warriors of Caledonia. "We are, (in the words of Galgacus,) the noblest sons "of Britain, placed in the last recesses of the island, "in the very sanctuary of liberty. We have not so "much as seen the melancholy regions where slavery "has debased mankind. We have lived in freedom, "and our eyes have been unpolluted by the sight of "ingnoble bondage Let us seek the enemy, and as "we rush upon him remember the glory delivered "down to us by our ancestors, and let each man think, "that upon his sword depends the fate of his posterity. "See Murphy's Tacitus, Vol. i. p 88.—The speech "of Galgacus (it is observed by Murphy) is reckoned "the first in history. Neither the Greek, nor the "Roman page has any thing to compare to it. The "speech of Porus to Alexander, so much admired by "critices, excellent as it is, shrinks and fades away "befre the Caledonian Orator."—Murphy's Tacitus, (Notes) vol. i. p 420.

It is highly creditable to Scotland, that so able an historian as Tacitus, so great a poet as Shakspear, and so distinguished an Orator as the Earl of Chatam, should all have employed their utmost powers in celebrating the manly sentiments and undaunted valour, of Caledonian Warriors.

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§ God loves from whole to parts: but human soul,
Must rise from individual to the whole
Self-love but serves the virtuous mind to make:
As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake,
The centre mov'd a circle straight succeeds,
Another still, and still another spreads,
Friend, Parent, neighbour, first it will embrace,
His country next, and next all human race:
Wide and more wide th'o'erflowings of the mind
Take every creature in, of every kind;
Earth smiles around, with boundless bounty blest,
And Heav'n beholds its image in his breast.

Pope.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CELEBRATED AIR OF "GOD SAVE THE KING;" AND A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL VERSES TO, WHICH IT WAS SUNG.

It cannot now be decisively ascertained, who was the composer of this celebrated air, or whether it was of Scotch, or English, or German extraction. It seems indeed to have been a compilation, for a part of the air is to be found in a Collection of Scotch Music, published at Aberdeen in the reign of William and Mary; but to whomsoever the air may be attributed, there is every reason to believe, that the original words to which that air was sung, were Scotch, and composed in favour of the House of Stuart.—Indeed the Author of this account, had an opportunity of copying the following verses, supposed to be the original ones, from an inscription, cut in glass, on an old drinking cup still preserved at Fingask Castle, in the Carse of Gowrie, North Britain, the seat of P. Murray Threipland, Esq. whose family were distinguished by their attachment to the House of Stuart.

God save the King, I pray;
God bless the King, I pray;
God save the King:
Send him victorious
Happy and glorious, ‖
Soon to reign over us,
God save the King.
God bless the Prince of Wales,
The true born Prince of Wales, ¶
Sent us by Thee;
Grant us one favour more,
The King for to restore,
As thou hast done before
The Familie.
Amen.

(To be Continued.)

‖ "Send him victorious," is retained in the modern version, and is evidently more applicable to the Stuart than to the Hanoverian family.

¶ From this line, it would appear, that these verses must have been written either about the time of, or rather before the Rebellion in 1715.

CORRESPONDENT.

"ONE OF MANY" *was received, after our paper was put to the press. A just and faithful tribute to departed worth, is, however, (it will be observed) already paid.*

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 3D JULY, 1822.

We have pleasure in giving publicity to the following Statement, which, (from the respectable channel thro' which the communication is derived) leave us without a doubt as to its impartiality and correctness.

You will in all probability before this reaches you, have heard of the serious discussion the Sellect Committee were recently involved in with the Canton Government in consequence of an affair be-

tween His Majesty's Frigate Topaze, and the Chinese Inhabitants at Lintin, and in which several of the Frigates men were desperately wounded by the Chinamen, and two or more Chinese killed from the fire of the Frigates Guns.

As soon as the Canton Government heard of the Chinese being killed, they called upon the Select Committee "*to* "*cause men to be delivered from the Fri-* "*gate for trial* &c." Of course, they resisted the demand; and referred them to the King's Captain, as the affair was entirely one of the man of War and in which neither the Committe or their Trade were at all implicated.

The Viceroy then stopped the Company's Trade (as he could not in any way annoy the Frigate) when a descussion took place between him and the Committee. Finding that their repeated representations had no effect, and that the Viceroy persisted in holding them responsible, the Committee determined to withdraw from Canton, rather than submit to such unjust treatment. They consequently quitted Canton on the 11th January with the whole Factory, *hauled down the Flag* at the front of the Factory, and proceeded to our Ships at Whampoa and immediately moved them all to the second Bar, where they tried a few days negotiation, but all in vain; they then resolved on the decisive step of taking the Ships *out of the River*, in defiance of the *Warriors* at the Batteries at the Bogue, quitted the River with all the Ships, proceeded to Chuenpee, and joined the Topaze; we were all at quarters and in a close line, in passing the Bogue, but were not molested. This measure, began to convince the Chinamen we were in earnest, and in fact, as I have since learnt, the Viceroy was in a *precious taking*, when he found we had quitted the River without Pilots, and despising his forts at the Bogue. After various long and vexatious communications between the Committee and Viceroy from Chuenpee, the latter at last on the 20th of last month gave up the point, released the Committee and their Trade from responsibility on account of the Lintin Affair, and invited them back to Canton. The Frigate had a few days previously sailed, Captain Richardson having given the Viceroy ample time (above six weeks) to investigate the affair properly, if he chose, the Committee therefore returned on the 25th ultimo to Canton and resumed commercial proceedings, having gained a complete victory over these people, and, I humbly hope their conduct throughout the affair, was *rather different* from that of the *Americans* in November.

The late descussion was one of the most, if not the most serious, which the Company's Representatives were perhaps ever engaged in, and gave them, of course, much trouble, vexation and anxiety. But it is satisfactory to reflect, that it was brought to a favorable and honorable close for them without our Flag being tarnished, without any compromise of our national honor, and without any unnecessary sacrifice of the valuable and important Interests committed to their charge in this Country.

You well know how trying their situation is in cases of homicide in this Country; and that it in this respect loudly calls for attention by the British Government.

The circumstances which led to the Linten Affair were as follows. The Topaze had sent some men on shore to water, at the usual watering place, quite unarmed, when immediately they landed, a multitude of Chinamen nearly an Hundred men all armed with various weapons, rushed down from a Villuge closeby, and set to and assualted our men most violently.

The first Lieutenant of the Frigate (Captain Richardson being in Canton at the time) hearing an uproar on shore, and perceiving with his Glass what was going on, immediately pushed on shore Boats to succour his people: and to save them in the meantime, fired from the main deck guns of the Frigate, at the spot where the Chinamen were, in order to disperse them. Two or more Chinese were killed, and away they all fled having however previously most cruelly and severely wounded 14 or 16 of the Frigates men who had been in fact overpowered by such numbers of armed Chinamen.

It was impossible for the First Lieutenant to have acted otherwise than he did; had he not fired with shot I firmly believe every man of his Boats Crew who were so brutally attacked would have been killed by the Chinamen. The attack on the men, appears to have been without the slightest provocation. It was dictated no doubt, by that brutal feeling and insolence which the Chinamen are continually manifesting towards Foreigners.

As soon as the event was known to Captain Richardson, he sent in a letter to the Viceroy, stating the facts which had occurred, and that if any Chinese were killed it was their own seeking, so that the high and open and honorable ground was at once taken. The Viceroy instead of answering Richardson, and sending people to investigate the affair, attacked the select Committee thro' the medium of their Trade; and thus they were thrown into the discussion. They had positively determined not to return to the Port ('till they had received orders from England) unless the Canton Government released them and their Trade from responsibility in the way they at last did."

We are indebted to the kindness of a Friend for the following extract of a letter from one of the Passengers of the Milford which cannot prove otherwise than satisfactory to all those who have Friends on board that Ship.

Milford. Table Bay, 6th April 1822.

"We have been obliged to touch here, contrary to first intention, on account of great losses of Stock during some bad weather about a fortnight ago. We have always, however, been well off, and the Captain has been over generous, perhaps, in some respects.

We are all, to an individual, on the best of terms, and at present, are all quite well, except Lieut. Beaufoy of H. M. 67th Regiment who is labouring under an attack of Liver disease, from which he is now begining to recover.

Poor Mr. Heude, died on the 24th of Feb. with decided marks of water in the Chest. Only one Invalid dead; but there have been a number of aukward accidents—no less than four fractured limbs, and two violent injuries of the head, all getting round however."

By a letter from St. Helena dated April, we learn that the Milford had subsequently reached that Island, and all on board were well."

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—NONE,

DEPARTURES.—29, Brig Nelly, Commander James Newson, to Calcutta.

30, Brig Guide. H. Genioe, to Isle of France.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Swallow, for London.
Brailsford, for do.
Medina, for do.
Seaforth for Liverpool.
Duke of York for China. } H. C.
Dunira, for do. }
Macqueen for do.
Glorioso, for do.
Buckinghamshire, for do.
Hamoudy, for Bussorah.
Sophia for do.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 30 Ship Alexander, R. Dickie, from Batavia 4th April, and Bencoolen 3d May. Ship Lady Nugent, J. Hunter, put back with the loss of her rudder, and in a leaky state. Brig Caroline, Wodsworth, ditto, dismasted.

May 31. Ship David Clark, Charles Miller, from Madras 24th May. H. M Ship Tees. Capt. Thos. Coe, from England 6th January, and Madras 26th May. Passenger Mrs. Coe.

DEPARTURES. (None.)

Vessels gone to sea. June 3 H. M. Sloop Curlew, Duke of Bedford, Mary Ann Sophia, Pro. Reydo Reino Unido, and Helen brig.

Vessels remaining at Diamond Harbour. St. Thiago Maior.

Vessels at Kedgeree. Lady Flora.

Vessels at the New Anchorage. H. C. Ships Earl of Balcarras, and Sir David Scott, Harrier, and H. M ship Tees.

At Saugor. Henry Porcher.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 10, H.M. Ship Leander, C Richardson, with the Admiral,

DEPARTURES.—June 7, Ship Flora, J. Sheriff, for Penang and Sincapore; do. H. M. Schooner Cochin, T Twyn n, for Trincomalie; 9. Brig Lilla, Winter, for Masuli, atam and Co nga; do ship Heroine, M. Pike, do. do; Ship Bark George, J. Poulson for Calcutta

BOMBAY.

Birth.

At Kaira on Tuesday the 28th of May, the Lady of John A. Dunlop Esq. Collector of Ahmedabad, of a daughter.

Deaths.

On Monday the 24th day of June last, in the 53d, year of his age, Olyett Woodhouse, Esq. Advocate General for Bombay.

Mr. Woodhouse has for many years held the first rank at the Bar of this Presidency. He was devoted[illegible] attached to his profession, and possessed not [illegible]nly the industry and knowledge, but, in an eminent degree, the high and disinterested feelings of honour that belong to and adorn it. His legal opinions were distinguished for their clearness, and sound sense. A love of his profession made him enter with much warmth into the views and interests of his client, which he seemed to identify with his own; and an extreme anxiety originating from this source, and acting during the course of a late long and fatiguing trial, upon a frame weakened by previous illness, undoubtedly tended to hasten his decay. He died in some degree a martyr to his sense of duty. From Oxford he brought a rich store of classical literature, which he continued to cultivate with ardour at such intervals, as he could steal from the labours of his profession. He was for several years President of the Literary Society of Bombay, an office which he resigned to have the pleasure of proposing the present Governor of Bombay, as his successor. In Society his gentlemanly manners, his frank and lively conversation, a peculiarly noble air and countenance, softened by a sweetness and benignity of that temper that pervaded all he did or thought, rendered him a delightful companion. With such qualities that he was looked up to with love and admiration in his own domestic circle cannot be wondered at; but the same feelings had a much wider range, and it will be long before we can hope to see one who is like to supply the blank which he has made in public as well as in private life.

On the 26th June last, Mr. Aviet Sarkies, one of the first Armenian Merchants and settlers of this place, aged 66 years; leaving a disconsolate widow and family to lament the irretrivable loss, by whom and his friends and relations his memory will ever be cherished with the tenderest recollections of the plain and intrinsic qualities of his heart. His father was Kalanter of Isfahan, and a favorite of that illustrious branch of the Lac tribe, Kurreem Khan. Zund, the amiable Monarch of Persia, and tho' his life was one continual scene of the most afflicting vicissitudes of fortune, yet, amidst his adversities, he never repined at the sovereign wisdom of Providence in its' dispensations towards him

On Friday last, Mr. John Alves Inglis, aged 19 years.

Yesterday, Mr. Duncan Cameron, Aged 56 years

CALCUTTA.

Marriages.

At Lucknow, on the 22d May, by the Reverend H. L. B. Williams, Lieutenant John Jervis, of the 2d Battalion 2d Regt. N, I. to Miss Catherine Jane Fraser, fourth daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Charles, Fraser, late of the Bengal Cavalry.

Births.

On the 1st June, Mrs. John Miller, of a Son.

At Dum-Dum, on the 1st June, the Lady of Lieutenant T. A. Vanrenen, Artillery, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 30th May, the Lady of W. H. Abbott, Esq. of a Son.

On the 4th June, Mrs. M. D'Rozario, of a Son.

Deaths.

Yesterday, Lieutenant W. H. Whittle, of the Royal Navy, and late Post Master of Diamond Harbour, Aged 37 Years.

At Calcutta, on the 31st May, Miss Sophia Patchett, youngest daughter of Mr. Sub-Conductor J. Patchett, aged one year, and seven months.

On the 2d June, Mr. Castle Hard, aged 45 years, sincerely regretted.

MADRAS.

Births.

At the Presidency, on the 8th Instant, the Lady of Wm. Scott, Esq. of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 4th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Suter, of the Royal Regiment of a daughter.

Deaths.

On the 31st May, Mrs, Sarah Stadge, widow of the late Mr. Ernst Stadge,, Tailor and Habit Maker at Madras.

CEYLON.

Marriages.

At Colombo, on the 27th May last, Mr. Philip Engelbert Vanderstraten to Miss Maria Charlotte Douwe.

Birth.

At Colombo, on the 27th May, the Wife of J. J. Staples, esq. of a Daughter.

Madras.

The expected Ship *Golconda*, Capt. Edwards from England the 12th of February, and the Cape the 1st of May arrived in the roads this morning.

Passengers:—Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Brown, and 2 Children, Mrs. Wallace, and Mrs Law; Misses. Brown, Jeffries, C. Dring, C. Dring, C. Dring, and Wallace; Capt. M'Gregor, Capt. Wallace, Capt. Lay, Lieutenant Vivian, Ensign Tanton, Mr. H. Lord, Mr. G. R. H. Dalzell, Mr. Brown, Mr. G. Hill; Mr. E. Farque, Missionary: Messrs. E. Willet, C. Robert, M'Rae, Milner, Fitzsimon, Hurt, Hindson, Cadets; Messrs. Law and Middleton, Merchants.

[*Supp. to the Gov. Gaz. Ext. June*, 15.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES BARTON BURR, C. B.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Barton Burr, of the Seventh Regiment N. I. died May 20, 1821, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with that serenity of mind which was one of the predominating features of his character, during the active varieties of his honourable and distinguished life. Nature had endowed him with talents of a superior order, which he rendered conspicuous by an unceasing and succesful display of them, in the discharge of the many important duties connected with his professional character. This appears, from his having been selected, at an early period of his military career, to act in stations of high trust and acknowledged consequence, whose duties he discharged with great ability, and the most unblemished integrity. Nor would it be doing justice to his memory, if the warmth of his heart, the tenderness of his disposition, the generosity of his nature were to be omitted, which, with all their confederate qualities, rendered him beloved through life, and lamented in death. He was interred with military honours, the soldiery of his battalion volunteering, from a general feeling of mournful respect and attachment, to attend his remains to the grave. The gentlemen resident at the station where he died, and its near vicinity, have entered into a subscription to erect a sepulchral monument, as a memorial of their regard while he lived, as well as of the regret they feel for his loss, now he is no more.

He was born at Bombay, on the 9th of November 1774. His father, Newton Barton Burr, had attained the rank of Major in the Hon. Company's Artillery in which, while pursuing his professional studies at the Royal Academy at Woolwich, under the late eminent Professor Muller, he had accepted a commission, in common with some other cadets of that Institution, the Company having about that period made application to His Majesty to that effect. The great grandfather of Lieut.-Colonel Burr had come over from Holland, where he possessed property (a portion of which descended to his son) to inherit large estates, to which he had succeeded, and which occasioned his naturalization in England. His son, Mr. Frederick Burr, married Miss Barton, daughter of Colonel Barton, nephew of the immortal Sir Isaac Newton, through his sister, who married Major Burton, of Northamptonshire. Consequently on his father's side, Lieut-Colonel Burr had the honour to trace the most direct and probably the nearest existing descent from that great man, being his great, great grand nephew; while on his mother's she being a sister of Sir Henry Cosby he is enabled to lay claim to an immediate consanguinity and connection with some of the most ancient and noble families in the united realm.

Lieut.-Colonel Burr's father dying during the infancy of his son, the latter was appointed a minor cadet on the Bombay Establishment (such an Institution existing at that time at all the British Presidencies in India) and thus became provisionally provided for in the Army.

In consequence of this appointment, he was educated for the military profession, and, after a few years' instruction in England, soon after the conclusion of the American War proceeded to the South of France, where he was placed at the Royal Military College of Soreze, in Languedoc; a noble Insitution, under the superintendence of the Benedictine Order; situated at the foot of the Cevennes, and close to the famous basin of St. Ferriole, whence the great canal of Languedoc is supplied. At this princely Institution, at which the then Prince Royal of Savoy and Carignan was at that time receiving his education, he remained till a few months before his return to England. Some time afterwards, and while actually preparing to proced to India, in virtue of his original military appointment, the whole of the minor cadets were unexpectedly struck off, which occasioned his purchasing a commission in His Majessy's 41st regiment. At that time, the Regency Bill being under discussion, a considerable delay took place in expediting the commission, during which, the Court of Directors having decided on sending out a number of cadets to India, he obtained a nomination in the list for Bombay, and consequently withdrew the money which had been paid for his commission in His Majesty's service.

He left England early in April 1789, and soon after his arrival at Bombay, an expedition being contemplated against the pirates of Western India, who at that time occupied the Southern Concan in great force, volunteered for that service. The expedition, however, was never sent; for just at that time, the celebrated Tippoo Sultan, having made an attack on the lines of Travancore, a strong detachment of the Bombay army, under the command of the late Major General Hartly, left the Presidency for Cranganore; when he again volunteered wi

the Grenadier battalion. Before the expedition sailed, however, he was promoted to an Ensigncy in the 1st European Regiment, which did not proceed on service till the end of the year; when, being assembled at Tellicherry early in December, it composed a part of the field force at that time collecting in Malabar under the immediate orders of our then Governor and Commander-in chief, Major-General Sir Robert Abercrombie. This gallant officer immediately proceeded against Cananore, the head-quarters of the Sultan's forces in that quarter. On the storm and fall of the surrounding positions, the whole of the troops within the fortress laid down their arms, to the number of near six thousand men. After this event, and the capture of some forts of minor importance to the southward, in which service Ensign Burr had the good fortune to be employed, the whole army were occupied for a considerable time, in endeavouring to open communication with the Sultan's capital, through the Coorga country. This, however, notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions they made, they were not able to effect, as the retreat of Lord Cornwallis with the combined Bengal and Madras Army from the enemy's capital, obliged the Bombay Division to return to Malabar, after having reached Periapatam. As many of the sick and stores were left at that place, Ensign Burr, who was at the time ill of a violent fever, had a most narrow escape of falling into the hands of the enemy. He was left upon the ground, and with great difficulty succeeded, on the ensuing day, by avoiding the route the army had taken and going across through the jungly country, in overtaking it, while in full retreat to its former positions in Malabar. He had however, the satisfaction of saving the whole of his baggage, though most of that of the army was lost.

It was during the latter part of this campaign that Burr (having been intermediately promoted to a Lieutenancy) had the honour of being offered, though the junior officer of the corps, the command of the Grenadier company of the 2d battalion of Native Infantry, to exchange from the 1st Bombay Regt. in the light company of which corps he had been placed as an Ensign. This flattering compliment he naturally accepted, and accompanied his new corps to Seringapatam on the succeeding campaign, where it had the honour of supporting his old regiment in the distinguished part it bore in the action of the 22d of February, exposed to the severe cannonade of the fort, and the fire of the army to which if was opposed without. This action was followed, on the succeeding morning, by a suspension of hostilities, which led to the Partition Treaty of 1792, the consequent evacuation of Mysore, and the return of the Bombay Army to Malabar, where his corps was employed, immediately after the monsoon against the Noorganaad Rajah. This petty prince falling into our hands, Lieut. Burr was selected to guard him; and after the death of his prisoner, was appointed to accompany his successor in a tour he made to a neighbouring district, for the performance of some religious ceremonies, rendered necessary by recent events. Some time after this, his corps was again actively employed, and continued, till the conclusion of 1794, serving in the interior of Malabar against the disaffected Rajahs and Moplahs, and fugitive Poligar chiefs, who had sought refuge from Tippoo's commander's within the frontiers of the Company's districts in the Arramulla woods.

At the close of 1795, Lieut. Burr was appointed to the Garrison Staff at Polgatcherry, in which situation he remained till his promotion to a company in 1800, ultimately succeeding to the command of that fortress. During the then recent hostilities with the Sultan of Mysore, he had been entrusted with the negotiations which it was deemed advisable at that time to encourage with the Polygbar Princes on the Sultan's frontiers, and succeeded in establishing with them the most amicable relations and co-operation, and direct communication through the enemy's country with our own districts in the Carnatic.

On his promotion to a company, being also honoured with the appointment of Aid-decamp to the Commanding officer of the forces, he set out for the Presidency of Bombay; but the monsoon had set in, and the ship on board of which he had embarked at Mangalore was wrecked. He was consequently obliged to proceed to Goa, from whence he effected his passage to the Presidency about the end of August.—Soon after his arrival, an expedition being under orders for Egypt, he obtained permission to accompany the 1st battalion of his Regiment, in command of its light company. Before it sailed, however, he was nominated to an appointment on the Staff of the expedition, in consequence, as he was given to understand, of the great interest he had taken in preparing his transport for that service. In the discharge of the duties of his new situation, he had the good fortune to be particularly selected by General Sir, John, then ColMurray, to proceed in advance of the army into the desart, in order to report as to the probable supply of water, and to direct the march of the army accordingly. He performed this duty to the entire satisfaction of the Colonel, and selected a spot where he subsepuently placed a detachment and working party, whose success in sinking several wells (which the Arabs still call by his name) encouraged hopes that similar good success might attend our endeavours at other equally eligible distances. These hopes, however, were not relized: for no further discovery of the kind was made, though strong detachments were afterwards sent in advance to accomplish this desirable object, as well as to improve those resting places that were already known to the Arabs, and pointed out by them. He subsequently superintended and regulated the distribution of the water and forage to the division that accompanied the park, which was the strongest, and, from the number of draft cattle, the most difficult and embarrassing of all others to cross this dreary and desart tract. He had the satisfaction however to find that not a single casualty occurred either in the troops, followers, or cattle, throughout a most arduous and interesting march of nine days, from the port of Cossier to the waters of the Nile; during which it was necessary to provide fuel and forage, and several days' water, both for man and beast, as on a voyage by sea.

The army, which had thus crossed the desart by divisions, being assembled at Gheena on the Nile, previous to its embarkation for Lower Egypt, Captain Burr was sent in command of a convoy that proceeded by land to Cairo, and though often beset and menaced by large bodies of Bedouins, reached that capitol without loss. From hence he accompanied the army to Rosetta by water, and subsequently to Alexandria. He returned by way of Suez about the middle of 1802, and landed in Bombay early in July. He lost no time in preparing to join his corps at Baroda, in Guzerat, where affairs were in a most unsettled state. He had the honour of being appointed to command a select detachment of European and Native Infantry intended to take one of the city gates (a project which was subsequently abandoned) and a strong detachment under his command was placed for some weeks at the Minister's in the suburbs. The Arab mercenaries in the Guicawar service, however, refusing to evacuate the city, and having possessed themselves of a large portion of the pettah, our line was ordered down, and a smart action took place in the streets in which we lost several officers and men. This rendered it necessary to open batteries against the fort, which sustained a regular siege for several days; during which he had the honour of commanding the Grenadier battalion and flank companies of his own corps, which had been embodied together for that service, and subsequently of taking possession of and commanding a position in the city; till Cannojee Bow Guicawar, a natural brother of the reigning Prince, having assembled a force in the neighbouring districts, rendered it necessary to reinforce Sir George, then Major, Holme's detachment. In consequence of this he proceeded with a strong division of his corps to join the field force, which was immediately after engaged with the enemy in a very severe conflict near Sirole, where we ultimately succeeded in driving them from their position, with great loss on both sides and in capturing the whole of the enemy's camp. The chief himself had a narrow escape; nevertheless, a few weeks afterwards, being joined by strong reinforcements, he again sustained an attack of several hours at Chapria, on the banks of the Watrook, which terminated in his sustaining a second defeat, in which his minister, with whom Capt. Burr had a personal rencontre, and whose seal of state he obtained possession of, was killed, with many of his followers.

These events, with several others of minor importance, afforded our field brigade ample occupation till the approach of the monsoon, when the whole was broken up, and went into quarters for the rainy season, Capt. Burr's own corps being stationed at Nerriadde.

[*Asiatic Journal for January 1822.*

(To be Continued.)

English Extracts.

His Majesty, upon the considerate recommendation of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, has graciously permitted the officers of sixteen years standing, belonging to the companies that are to be reduced, to sell their half pay commissions previously to a specified period, should they desire to avail themselves of this indulgence.

THE ARMY.—Saturday the 49th regiment of foot, under the command of Major Clegg, marched through the metropolis, on the route to Chatham, where they embark for the Cape of Good Hope. They were accompanied by a full band, and are all fine looking young men.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday.

No business of importance.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday.

HALF-PAY OFFICERS IN THE CHURCH.

Mr. Hume moved for a return of all Officers of the Army or Navy upon Half-pay now in Holy Orders, distinguishing the places of their residences, &c. (Hear, and a laugh.)—It was ordered that the return should be made, as well as the following, on the motion of Mr. Hume:—A return of officers on half-pay also receiving allowances as Officers in the Militia.—A return of all monies paid to purchase 5 per cent., or other public funds, for the reduction of the national debt.

EXPENSES OF THE CORONATION.

Mr. Hume begged to know if ministers would have any objection to a return, showing how the 100,000l. for the coronation had been expended, as well as the disposal of the various sums paid by the board of works and other departments on that occasion.—Mr. Lushington was understood to request that the hon. gentleman would give notice of a motion upon the subject, and Mr Hume complied, by withdrawing his application until a future day.

SLAVE TRADE.

Dr. Lushington rose in pursuance of notice, to obtain leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the abolition of the slave trade. As he did not anticipate the slightest opposition, he avoided all details, and merely stated that during the last thirty years many statutes had been passed to regulate or abolish the trade in slaves. Much confusion arose out of their number, and out of errors they contained; and as the execution of them depended often upon officers in the navy, in the customs, and residents in the colonies, it was peculiarly necessary that they should be simplified and rendered intelligible.—Leave was given.

Mr. Hume begged to know whether it was the intention of government to adopt any regulations, or to propose any plan, respecting the receivers-general and distributors of stamps.—Mr. Lushington replied that it was the intention of ministers to submit a plan upon the subject.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Wednesday.

No business of consequence was transacted, and the house adjourned at five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday.

Agricultural Distress.—Petitions on this subject were presented from Kirby Lonsdale, from two divisions in Kent, from certain districts in Norfolk, and from the rapes of Lewes and Pevensey, in Sussex.—On the presenting of the latter by Mr Curteis, that gentleman took occasion to express his concurrence in what were called Mr Webb Hall's reveries.—Mr. Ellice said that to hear any rational being in that house talk of community of sentiment with that person must fill the nation with astonishment.—Mr. Wodehouse said the case of the agriculturist must be very desperate indeed, when they resorted for advice to such an empiric.—After some observations from Mr. Hume the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

DISMISSAL OF SIR ROBERT WILSON FROM THE ARMY.

Sir Robert Wilson, in rising to move for the correspondence which had passed between the Commander in Chief, Lord Sidmouth, and himself, on the subject of his dismissal from the army, entered into a very minute narrative of his own conduct and of the general proceedings which took place on the day of the Queen's funeral, up to the arrival of the cavalcade at Cumberland Gate. The honourable member described the confusion which prevailed there; mentioned the first intimation he received that the Guards were attacking the people, and then stated that he rode up to one party of soldiers, and he inquired who ordered them to fire? They said that "they had no orders, but that they had been insulted and ill-treated." He then went towards another party, who were firing in the direction of the turnpike-gate, and he put to them the same question. They also answered "that they had received no orders, but that they had been assailed with stones, and were much injured." (Hear, from the ministerial benches.) He immediately said to them, "Now it is all over, for God's sake cease firing." At that moment a shot come from behind, and passed so near him that he thought it had touched the skin of his cheek, and he put up his hand to ascertain if he was wounded. He turned round to the party, who, he believed, had fired, and he saw them deliberately loading their pistols. Upon which he said to them, without any angry or improper feeling. "This is disgraceful. Recollect the people are your fellow-subjects. You are the soldiers of Waterloo. Do not tranish your well-earned glory. You have stood firmly when cannon-shot were directed at your heads—don't mind the flinging of a few stones." (Cheers.) He saw a gentleman in coloured clothes, mounted on a dragoon horse, whom he supposed to be a magistrate, and he said to him, "The soldiers have been firing on the people without orders. You ought to have been here to have checked them. It is the magistrate's place, under such circumstances, to be with the troops." He replied, "Sir, I have been where there were impediments to the passing of the funeral." In speaking to this gentleman, he used no unpleasant, no disagreeable warmth of manner. He merely said, "You must be perfectly aware, that both officers and soldiers are placed in a most perilous situation, if there is no magistrate with them. You ought to find the commanding-officer, and stick to his side." The magistrate made an answer which completely justified the whole view which he (Sir Robert Wilson) had taken of the business. (Cries of "state what it was.") He (Sir Robert) did not wish to assume the character of an accuser. His duty merely was to defend himself, not to criminate others.) Hear, hear.) At the moment of which he was speaking he observed an officer, coming up very rapidly. He stated to that officer what had taken place, and requested that he would keep the magistrate close to himself, and place a dragoon by the magistrate's side. The officer said that he had given no orders to fire, and that he was sorry the firing had taken place. He mentioned this, because false reports of that conversation had gone abroad He next went to the magistrate, and sent him to the commanding officer, whom he now knew to the Major Oakes. He presented the magistrate to that gentleman, and said, "You had better place a dragoon near him and keep him by you." When he spoke to the soldiers, and used the words he had stated, they seemed to feel the rebuke: they said, "Let us put up our pistols and form:" and from that moment the firing ceased. (Hear.) He then addressed himself to Major Oakes, observing, that, "after what had taken place, it was impossible to prevent the manifestation of farther ill feeling," and he therefore suggested the propriety of his withdrawing. Major Oakes said, "he believed he had no further duty to perform; having removed the obstruction at Cumberland Gate." He came forward, and ordered the men to form, with a view, as he (Sir R. Wilson) thought, to bring the troops toward the hearse. He in consequence said to Major Oakes, "You had better advance the troops up the road, and you will bring them off without at all exposing them." Major Oakes observed, "that he would execute the suggestion." He then advanced with his troops, took the street to the right, and so departed.—The hon. member, after having made this explanation, stated the various proceedings which had taken place in consequence of the charge brought against him, expressed his anxiety to prove his statements; and concluded by making his motion as before mentioned.

Lord Palmerston said he might, without going into the detail of the honourable gentleman, venture to assert, that, from his own showing, there was abundantly strong presumption to warrant his removal. An officer holding a commission, receiving pay, decked out with orders and titles, which he could not wear without the gracious premission of his sovereign, was seen with a number of persons who were engaged in illegal proceedings and obstructing legitimate orders—was guilty of a direct insult to his sovereign. Another feature in the hon. gentleman's statement, which alone afforded a presumption that the prerogative was not abused, was this:—He came to Cumberland-gate and saw the troops in disorder, and defending their lives (cheers repeatedly returned from each side of the house); he found men who had risked their lives for their country, in a situation of imminent peril; he must have known, and if not, he was unworthy his commission, that there could not be a greater violation of order and discipline, than for him, who was not on duty, to address soldiers who were employed and commanded by officers regularly appointed for that purpose. But he would go further, and he would venture to say, without going into all the details of the hon. gentleman's speech, that that speech itself afforded a strong presumption, that the prerogative had been justifiably exercised in the present instance.

Mr. Lambton, in a very animated speech, supported the motion.

Mr. N. Calvert, had come down to the house rather prejudiced against Sir Robert Wilson; but having heard his statement, and that no reply was made to it by the noble lord (Palmerston) he could not but give his support to the motion before the house. (Loud cheers.)

Sir Isaac Coffin opposed the motion; Sir Ronald Ferguson and the Hon. H. G. Bennet supported it.

The Marquis of Londonderry contended at some length, that government had a right to dismiss military officers without stating the grounds on which they proceeded. At the

same time, as respected Sir Robert Wilson, he thought these grounds fully sufficient for the measures adopted. His noble friend (Lord Palmerston) had not charged the honourable gentleman with gross misconduct. He had stated, that his conduct was imprudent, and of that it appeared to him there were sufficient proofs. But were the government, in the case of an officer, in whose conduct that impropriety was known, to go upon the Old Bailey principle of examining every minute circumstance. Enough was admitted on both sides, to satisfy him that an inquiry by parliament would be superfluous. Nothing could tend more to destroy the regular discipline of the service, than for an officer not on professional duty to interfere with soldiers, on duty, and upbraid them with conduct which he stated would bring digrace on them and the whole army. Was it proper conduct in the hon. gent., covered with the insignia of the service, to address the soldiers and brand their conduct with the epithet, "disgraceful?" Why had he taken upon him to reprimand the King's troops, over whom he had no immediate command, and thereby expose them to the indignation of the populace?—(Hear.) Was that conduct which could be called prudent? or was it not that which called loudly for the visitation which it had afterwards received? The hon. gent. said he had not seen any stones thrown: he could not think where were his eyes, when out of sixty soldiers there were not fewer than forty-three wounded, and more than one or two dangerously.—(Hear, hear.) He would as he had said, admit the right of the hon. gent. to pay every respect he pleased to the memory of the Queen, but was it prudent, after the outrageous conduct he had witnsssed on the part of the populace, to have followed the procession which they succeeded in forcing through the city?—He deprecated any inquiry on this subject. In 1734, when a proposition was made to the house to limit the prerogative, it was not tolerated for a moment—they knew that to qualify was, in fact, to destroy the prerogative.

Sir J. Newport said, that while he admitted that the conduct pursued towards the hon. and gallant member (Sir R. Wilson) was ill-advised, yet he would not support the motion for a parliamentary inquiry. He fully concurred in the right of that house to inquire whether the prerogative of the Crown was exercised with due discretion; but he thought that going into an inquiry in such a case as the present, would have a very inconvenient effect.

Sir Francis Burdett, in a speech which was received throughout with the loudest cheers, supported the motion.

Sir R. Wilson, after the lame case which had been made out by ministers, and the able support which he had received from his own friends, should be abusing the indulgence of the house, if he attempted to reply at any length. The noble marquis had also stated, with some little dereliction of his usual courtesy, that he (Sir R. Wilson) had worn a star upon his coat. He would shortly state to the house his reasons for doing so. While her Majesty was alive, he had worn that star in her presence, and she was pleased that he had done so, because it was of a Prussian order, and had been worn both by her father and brother. (Hear.) He therefore wore it on the day of her funeral as a tribute to her memory. In conclusion he would say, that if they did not inquire into this case, they would annihilate the spirit of the British army, and would convert them into a corps of Janissaries, at once the terror and disgrace of the country. For his own part, he should never cease to demand redress until he obtained it; and till then, he must ever stigmatize the ministers who had deprived him of his rank, as a set of lawless and vindictive oppressors. (Loud cheers)

Mr. Brougham, Dr. Lushington and Mr. Ellice, severally confirmed portions of Sir Robert Wilson's statement, which related to what had passed under their observation.

Col. Cavendish, Lord Uxbridge, and Mr. Calcert, spoke shortly, and the house divided—

For the motion	97
Against it	199
Majority	102

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, Feb. 7.
STATE OF IRELAND.

[In our last we gave the substance of the Marquis of Londonderry's speech, in moving the renewal of the Insurrection Act, and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, so far as Ireland was concerned.]

Sir John Newport, with affecting solemnity, entreated the indulgence of the house. If such measures of coercion were necessary, the blame was not his, for in 1817 he had moved that such an inquiry should be made into the state of Ireland as might enable parliament in the next session to adopt measures for the improvement and happiness of that country. (At the desire of the Right Hon. Baronet the motion was read by the clerk. The reading was interrupted more than once by the cheers of members.) If necessary, let recourse be had to martial law; I prefer even that to the measures of the noble lord. (Hear, hear.) The White Boy Act makes it penal to be found abroad at night. (Hear, hear.) In the papers on the table there is no demand for new laws, but there is a strong demand for more troops. If more troops are necessary, let more be given. Let a commission, attended by sufficient forces, sit from day to day, and from hour to hour, till the rebellion is put down. The Chief Secretary for Ireland opposed the passing of the Insurrection Act the year before last, and the disturbances were speedily and effectually put down. By the Insurrection Act any person absent from his house between sunset and sunrise, whatever the cause, is liable to transportation, not upon the verdict of a jury, but at the uncontrolled pleasure of the magistrate. (Hear, hear, hear.) The noble lord deprecates the renewal of the Catholic question during the present session, but his wish will not be found either practicable or desirable. Being one of those who, in common with the noble lord, have again and again declared that the tranquillity of Ireland can never be effectually secured till an equality of rights shall be extended to all, I will not compromise my feelings and opinions by adopting the noble lord's recommendation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. Hutchinson was most anxious to repress disturbances, but thought it madness to expect quiet and security without redressing the grievances which sunk the Irish peasantry lower than those of the most barbarous states in Europe. The proposed laws could only aggravate and perpetuate the evils, and he would give them his decided negative.

Lord Mount Charles.—I must give my vote and concurrence to the noble lord, after the maturest consideration. I am aware that the acts are unconstitutional, but they are necessary.

Mr. S. Rice.—Having resided three months after the rising of parliament in the county of Limerick, I have personally witnessed the disturbances which prevail there. It is with astonishment I have heard the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* proposed. The offences created by the act I object not to If a man is absent from his home at night, if he possesses ammunition, if he stays in a public house beyond a certain hour, he may be imprisoned. But the mode of trial is the ground of my objection. The trial is committed to the local magistrate. The late Mr. Ponsonby, who knew them well, said the magistracy were any thing but what they ought to be. One of them had been a waiter in a country inn, and had stood behind the chairs of the grand jury. (Hear.) The magistrate was often out of his house six nights out of seven; his premises were broken into; his property was plundered. In these circumstances of irritation, will you trust him with the trial of the persons accused of these outrages, and without even the control of a jury? The tythe system and the distillery laws are the fertile causes of the evils which are now raging in the south of Ireland. One fourth of the criminal convictions in Ireland, proceed from the distillery laws. The Right Hon. Gent. is the best ally of Capt. Rock. (Hear, hear.) In a committee, let there be at least an opportunity of amending the clause which enables a magistrate without a jury to conduct the trial of an offender, and sentence him to transportation. With respect to the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*, no arguments or documents have been produced to justify it. There is not a minister who would dare to propose such a measure for England without better ground for it. (Hear, hear.) I then apply to English members: "Give us equal protection, for you are pledged to do so." (Hear, hear, hear.) If ministers be thus suffered to trifle with civil liberty, a habit will be formed which may prove fatal to the dearest rights of the nation. England will lose her distinction among the nations, and cease to enjoy a free and representative government. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Francis Burdett.—I rise with much pain upon this occasion. I cannot suppress my surprise at the conduct of the noble lord who, after more than 20 years experience of the government of Ireland, and his knowledge of the people, has, nevertheless, neglected to make inquiries into the causes of the present afflicting state of that unhappy country, and has tampered with its numerous evils till their frightful accumulation has compelled him to come down to this house for a coercive remedy. (Hear, hear, hear.) I confess that I do not see any reason why the house should consent to temporary measures which are used to day and laid aside to-morrow, till they again become necessary. I am surprised that the noble lord should have the face to get up in this house, and call for these acts of dreadful oppression, however necessary they may be, without giving the legislature an opportunity of inquiring into the nature and origin of the evils for which these correctives are required. Is it to be tolerated that Ireland should know

nothing of this country but by bloodshed and the gibbet? (Hear, hear.) I do not think that the evils are to be remedied by such means; and this appears to me to be the prevalent opinion in the house. It is said that this additional power is to be delegated to the magistracy of whom I know little, but, from all I have heard, they are the last persons to whom such a power should be confided. For my own part, I should much rather see full power put into the hands of the noble lord at the head of the Irish Government than assent to the present scandalous and disgraceful measure.

Mr. Abercromby.—It is quite impossible for an honest man to support the extraordinary proposition of the noble lord, who has shown no reasonable cause for depriving the people of Ireland of their liberty.

Mr. Gilbert.—I wish to mention a fact. I transmitted to the Lord Chancellor four affidavits, accusing a magistrate of gross misconduct. Not receiving any answer, I called on the Lord Chancellor to learn what effect the affidavits had produced, and was informed that his lordship had inquired into the conduct of the magistrate, who had pleaded guilty. in part, to the charges, at the same time attributing his errors to a reliance upon a book called "Macnalley's Justice," and that he threw himself entirely upon his Lordship's clemency. The consequence is, that he still retains his situation as a magistrate. (Loud cries of hear from all parts of the house.)

Mr. C. Grant.—From a sad conviction of the melancholy necessity of resorting to some such measure as the Insurrection Act, I give my vote in favour of the proposition of the noble marquis. (Loud cries of hear.) About a year and half ago, I had the honour of stating my opinions upon this subject to the house: and I must say, my opinions are still as hostile as formerly to the principles upon which this measure is founded, and to the expediency of making it part of the permanent system of policy under which Ireland is to be governed. (Loud cheering.) But although such are my opinions, still cases may arise in which it will be expedient to sacrifice a public principle to a fatal exigency of the state. I trust that the session will not be suffered to pass over without instituting an inquiry into the state of Ireland. (Hear.) I did intend, had I continued in office to submit certain plans for the amelioration of that unhappy country, and I still think that its affairs should not be neglected merely because it is in a state of disturbance and insurrection. The tythe system is the principal cause of the deterioration of Ireland, and till it be thoroughly remedied that country has little to hope for. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Brougham.—Is the house aware of the power which it is required to grant—the power to enter any house at any hour of the night, to pray into the most retired and delicate quarters where the females were lodged—and to arrest after this domiciliary visit any person who might be absent upon any business, and for that absence to subject him to transportation for seven years. (Hear, hear.) And all this may be done by three magistrates, without a bill being found by a grand jury—or an appeal allowed from the magistrates to a higher tribunal. A man who might, after drinking in a public house, remain there after sun-set, would become exposed to the full penalties of this law. This is a large power, a frightful discretion to vest in any man, but to deposit it with a large class of men, naturally actuated y petty prejudices and evil passions engendered in a time of considerable inflamation, is a step which I never can adopt. Let is never be forgotten that when an integral part of this act was first enacted in 1807, it was strenuously combatted by my right hon. friend (Sir J. Newport) and a vain attempt made to curb any monstrous extension of the violent authority conferred by this act, by enabling the party aggrieved to appeal to a jury for redress from the infliction of wanton oppression. A clause was then adopted appointing the Judge presiding on the trial the sole umpire in the cause; and if he certified that no malice appeared on the face of the proceeding, to order the jury to award only 6d. damages and to disallow all costs. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Londonderry replied. I do not mean to say that this is a law under which I should like to live; but when vengeance stalks abroad and assassination and midnight robbery are systematic and general, it is necessary to meet the evil by prompt and effectual means (Hear, hear.) As to the *Habeas Corpus* Act, I have a still greater repugnance to its adoption: if one measure more than another goes nearest my heart to part with, it is precisely that act. (A laugh from the opposition. and hear, hear, from the ministerial side of the house.) I have the satisfaction in saying, that these bills have come over from Ireland not only approved by the Marquis Wellesley, but after having been prepared by the present Attorney-General of Ireland.—The house divided.

For bringing in the bill.....195
Against it..... 68
Majority —127

The house divided upon the question, that the bill be read a first time.

For the first reading.....202
Against it..... 44
Majority —158

Another division took place upon printing the bill.

For printing the bill.....149
Against it..... 22
Majority —127

The Manchester Guardian, February 16.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF LIMA, AND SOUTH AMERICA IN GENERAL, TO THE TRADE AND MANUFACTURES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

NUMBER I.

As the vast importance of these new acquisition to the Trade and Commerce of Great Britain is as yet most imperfectly understood, and as a more clear conception of their advantages may be productive of the utmost consequence, both to the public at large, and to adventuring individuals; it is our purpose to give a brief explanation of this subject in this and a few following papers. We shall confine ourselves for the present to merely opening the subject, reserving for the future those more detailed explanations, which will show the immense certain augmentation from those quarters to the general trade of the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great Britain. And as the object of our observations is practical utility, & to convey a clear and distinct knowledge of a subject entirely new, and abounding in matter we shall follow that description of method, which best enables the writer to discard all merely general and prefatory remarks, and which brings its subjects most distinctly home to the eyes and understanding.

1. The first main point is the actual importance of these countries; and the second, their comparatively greater consequence to Great Britain, and to her Merchants and Manufacturers, than to any other people or nation.

2. As regards the first of these points, it may be briefly observed, that the territory of South America, now rendered almost totally independent, and thereby opened generally to the trade and commerce of the world, consists of an extent of country very considerably larger in square and habitable surface than the whole of Europe. This expanse of country passes through every variety of soil and climate, and is productive, even under its present imperfect cultivation, of every natural article for the use and comfort of civilized life. The peculiar productions of Europe are corn, wine, oil, animals for draft or burden, or food; timber for our ships and houses; hemp, flax, and wool, for our clothing; and tin, iron, copper, and lead, for all the usses of civilized and domestic life. To these materials of necessity, comfort, and enjoyment, the tropics, and the continent and the islands of the Indian Ocean, add their spices, their aromatics, their coffee, tea, tobacco, and cotton.

3. Now South America, from her vast expanse of soil, and her infinite variety of climate, comprehends the productions of all the other three quarters of the globe; and exceeds them all, or under a careful culture would exceed them, in the less proportion of human labour, and of course of actual cost, by which all this produce is raised. The coffee and sugar of the Carraccas require only the aid of capital and active commerce to render slave labour entirely unnecessary. The cocoa and chocolate bear the first price in the market of the world. The cotton exists in vast abundance, and the crops are more certain, and are raised at a less expense than in the United States. These subjects will appear more fully when we come into the detail of each article; suffice it to say, generally, that Europe produces no raw article of food or manufacture, of necessity or luxury, which either actually is not, or by proper culture might not, be raised in South America.

4. In proof of this assertion, it may be here generally added, that it appears from the published accounts of the Spanish Government, as preserved in the official records at Cadiz, that the imports into that city only, from South America, in the year 1802, amounted to eighteen million pounds sterling (the Spanish dollars being reduced into English money at four shillings and sixpence each.) But the truth is, tha this value is much below the actual amount being composed of the acknowledged worth, only, of cargoes paying a duty *ad valorem*. For example, the imports from Buenos Ayres, says the Baron Humboldt, are rated in the books of the Spanish customs, at eight hundred thousand pounds English money only; whereas, at Buenos Ayres, the same cargoes, as exports, were estimated and entered as of the value of fifteen

hundred thousand pounds. Now, the whole exports of the United States of South America, for the year 1819, did not exceed in full value thirteen millions English; at least one third less than those from South America to Spain. So much as to the general importance of South America.

5. As to her particular importance to the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great Britain, it may here be generally observed, that the greatest nation in the world must necessarily derive the greatest benefit from the creation of a new market. Two things are chiefly necessary to enable any foreign nation either to take the exports of South America, or to supply with advantage her immense consumption. The first is, the actual possession of sufficient capital to take and use her exports in exchange for her imports; the second, such an establishment of machinery and such an employment of capital at home, as to enable such a foreign nation to supply the South Americans with the best and most various articles at the cheapest price. But in both of these requisites of a commercial and manufacturing nation, what other nation in the world can compete with the English? So much, in general terms, as to the relative importance of South America to England. In our future papers we propose to explain the above principles in detail.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Dec. 24.

WILKS'S MEMOIRS OF HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN CAROLINE.

Some curious particulars of her Majesty's early life are detailed in this work. She is represented as the favourite child of her father, and as having at a very early age indicated great wit and talents. The following is an instance:

"On one occasion, when she was about twelve years of age, her father requested the famous Mirabeau to make some lines upon time and space: Caroline was present, and instantly exclaimed 'L' espace se trouve dans la bouche de Madame——, et le temps dans son visage;, applying it to an old and very ugly lady of the court. Her father publicly reproved her and desired her to make an apology; she refused to do so, and he sent her out of the room. On another occasion, when reproached by a phlegmatic courtier for the gaiety of her manners, and her heedlessness as to the future, she exclaimed in German, 'Gone is gone, Sir? that which is gone will never return—and that which is to come, will come of itself.'"

She is further painted as possessing a very inquisitive and decided character.

"On every topic, however comparatively unimportant, which presented itself to her attention, she claimed the privilege of forming her own opinion; and it was often said by her 'that a person who does not form an opinion of his own, but suffers himself to be guided by that of others, is like a piece of barren ground which will not bear a single blade of grass! When but a child her mind adopted this maxim, and the opinions of her tutors she therefore received only to investigate them. 'And pray, Madam,, she inquired one day of Lady de Bode (her governess), can you tell me why you are wicked?" "Because an evil spirit impels me to do that which is wrong," was the reply. 'But why do you suffer yourself to be impelled?" rejoined the Princess. Because I cannot overcome my bad nature." 'Oh! you cannot,' exclaimed Caroline; 'well then, if you cannot, you are only like a piece of clay; and so, I do not think it is very wicked in you merely to be moulded.' The governess attempted an explanation, but it was to no purpose; and the Princess walked away, exclaiming. We are all very bad, very bad, but were so created."

Her Majesty's biographer goes on to shew, that in her youth she hated the restraints of court etiquette; was fond of popularity and of children; and acting on her own opinions, was not prone to defer much to the opinions of others. He adds,

"The court of the Duke of Brunswick cannot justly be said to have been licentious, but yet it was gay. Love was unquestionably the ruling passion: and that love was ardent and daring, but it was not profligate or vicious. It has indeed been said, that the Princess was educated in vice: nothing can be more untrue. The great variety of characters which composed the court of the Duke of Brunswick, and of the visitors who were constantly entertained by his munificent and generous spirit, necessarily entailed those evils which are attendant on promiscuous friendship. Thus the old veteran and the young warrior, the courtier and the politician, the man of loose or of dignified conduct, there associated, and the Princess was introduced into the society of all. At the age of 17, her heart became impressed with sentiments of love. To a German Prince, who was an officer of distinguished merit and reputation, she became attached, and that attachment was mutually received. For him she unquestionably cherished an affection the most sincere, but it was that of the heart and not of the passions." * * *

"The real history of the attachment of the Princess of Brunswick to the German soldier is now known but to thee or four individuals, and two of them are resident on the continent. The individual whom she loved, was valiant, honourable, intelligent, amiable, and of good family; but a marriage with him was opposed by her mother, not only from views dictated by state policy, but also by family pride, and prudence. Their mutual affection was long concealed: and, during his absence from Brunswick, a correspondence was occasionally maintained, which tended to increase their regard. Her father, on ascertaining its existence, was displeased and disappointed, and, urged by her mother, peremptorily refused his acquiescence to the proposed marriage. Her entreaties were unavailing, and her threats disregarded; the German Prince and Officer was banished from the court, and her heart never ceased to feel the melancholy and overwhelming disappointment. Her alleged flight with him is wholly untrue; though probably, even for that measure, her ardent love would have found excuses, if it could have been with propriety accomplished. Her affection for her father was the chief preventive to such a proceeding, or to the consummation of a love, as pure as it was permanent. It must here be admitted, that the disappointment which her heart experienced in the renunciation of the German warrior, unhappily affected her situation and circumstances during the whole of her future life, and was one cause of that unhappiness which she subsequently endured. He died in battle, and his death occasioned the most acute distress in the heart of the Princess.

"Soon after the termination of her friendship with the German Prince, the Duke of Brunswick felt particularly desirous that his daughter should be united to the present King of Prussia. For some time he had visited at the court of her father when a young man, and interested him by his manners, his conduct, and his accomplishments; but the Princess peremptorily refused, and her mother was not very anxious on the subject. Her father yielded to her determination, & her mother now secretly entertained hopes that the Prince of Wales might become the husband of her daughter,

"This union was prosecuted in 1794, and in the commencement of that year, after many previous intimations on the subject, the Duke of Brunswick received from his majesty King George III. formal proposals for a marriage between the Prince of Wales and the Princess Caroline. On this receipt the Duke immediately consulted his daughter, and her mother did not strive to conceal her happiness and delight. The Princess received the intelligence with composure amounting to indifference. That the proposed union was one by which her family would be elevated, and by which her own happiness *might* be improved, she admitted, but her heart was of course unmoved by the propect. Her consent she did not withold, because although she had heard of the follies of the Prince, she had also heard of his virtues;—and his *generosity* and *sensibility* had been greatly extolled. Yet here it must be admitted, that the Princess neither did nor could love her future husband. Her affections had not been alienated from the German Prince, although their manifestation had been prevented, and indeed the precise state of her mind cannot be better explained than in her own words. In a letter written to a friend (a German lady, then in England), dated 28th November, 1794, she thus expressed herself:—

"You are aware, my friend, of my destiny. I am about entering into a matrimonial alliance with my first cousin, George Prince of Wales. His generosity I regard, and his letters bespeak a mind well cultivated and refined. My uncle is a good man, and I love him very much; but I feel that I shall never be inexpressibly happy. Estranged from my connexions, my associates, my friends, all that I hold dear and valuable, I am about entering on a permaneat connexion. I fear for the consequences. Yet I esteem and respect my intended husband, and I hope for great kindness and attention. But, ah me,! I say sometimes, I cannot NOW love him with ardour. I am indifferent to my marriage, but not averse to it; I think I shall be happy, but I fear my joy will not be enthusiastic. The man of my choice I am debarred from possessing, and I resign myself. I am attentively studying the English language; I am acquainted with it, but I wish to speak it with fluency. I shall strive to render my husband happy, and to interest him in my favour, since the Fates will have it that I am to be Princess of Wales."

The Princes, disposed as above recorded, arrived in England, and three days after, the marriage ceremony took place.

BUCKINGHAM'S TRAVELS.

Mr. Buckingham (who has recently published his "Travels in Palestine") relates the following curious instances of superstition. He left Alexandria in a skutoor, or small vessel peculiar to the Syrian coast, on the 25th of December, 1815 The Captain and crew, altogether ten in number, were Syrain Arabs of the Greek religion. They appeared to be entirely ignorant of navigation, and quite incompetent to manage the vessel. Besides these men there were on board about ten passengers of different countries and persuasions, who were. for the most part compelled to remain upon the deck, as the cabin was so small as scarcely to admit of a person's sitting upright in it. They had all suffered considerable inconvenience from a dead calm and want of water:—

"The moon had set in a dark bed of rising clouds, and the whole appearance of night portended a western gale. Not more than twenty quarts of water and this extremely foul, now remained for the subsistence of about twenty person, so that the anxiety with which every eye was directed towards the quarter from whence the wind was desired, may be readily conceived. The dawn opened, however, and not a breath of air was yet stirring. Prayers and incense were resorted to, and the tone of all those engaged in offering them, had sunk from confidence to melancholy despair. The men were evidently terrified at the prospect of approaching death, and their whole conduct, in this respect (they were of the Greek

church), formed a striking contrast to the calm resignation of the Mahomedans on board, who continued to preserve all their former tranquillity, and console themselves with the assurance of their prophet, "God is great and merciful, and what he has decreed must come to pass, When prayers were ended, a straw mat, on which the captain slept, was let down into the sea, and with the shreds of another mat torn up for the purpose, a fire was kindled thereon, and the whole was pushed from the vessel's side as a burnt offering to the God of the Winds. I had at first conceived that the object of this ceremony was chiefly to mark the direction which the smoke would take when free from the influence of those eddies always occasioned by the flapping of a ship's sails in a calm; but it afterwards appeared that it was, in every sense, a sacrifice, from the peculiar marks of which our future fate was augured. If the flame burnt clear and bright, so as to be distinguished plainly through the thick smoke of the damp straw; if it continued unextinguished until the fuel became a heap of ashes, and if it returned not again to the vessel, but drifted in some other course, all these were to be so many proofs that the fire thus kindled should triumph over the element on which it floated: and that the God, to whom it ascended, had heard our prayers and would not suffer that element to witness our destruction. Every omen was favourable; the mat floated from us from the mere impulse with which it was pushed from the ship, and the heat of the flame was sufficient, amid the stillness of the calm, to attract around it a sensible motion of the colder air, so as to feed the fire till most of the fuel was consumed. The joy of every one was not only extreme, but almost as boisterous as their rage and disappointment on the preceding day; and to crown the whole, in less than an hour afterwards the glassy surface of the waters began to be ruffled by light airs from the south and the west."

After weathering a very severe gale, during which Mr. Buckingham's personal exertions were put in requestion to save the vessel, she passed into the harbour of Soor. In this place, the Tyre of the Scriptures, our traveller observed an article in the costume of the women of that city, which seems to illustrate an hitherto obscure passage in the Pslams.

"In the court of the house where we lodged (says Mr. Buckingham), I observed a female, whose garment appeared to resemble those of the Jewish women in Turkey and Egypt. The face and bosom were exposed to view, and the waist was girt with a board girdle, fastened by massy silver clasps. This woman, who was a Christian wore also on her head a hollow silver horn rearing itself upwards obliquely from her forehead, being four or five inches in diameter at the root, and pointed at its extreme; and her ears, her neck, and her arms, were laden with rings, chains and bracelets, The first peculiarity reminded me very forcibly of the expression of the Psalmist, 'Lift not up thine horn on high: speak not with a stiff neck: all the horns of the wicked will I cut off but the horns of the righteous shall be exalted.'"

Billinge,s Liverpool Advertiser, nov. 6,

SLAVE TRADE: DREADFUL NARRATIVE.

The French Ship Le Rodeur, of two hundred tons burden, sailed from the Port of Havre for the river Calabar, on the coast of Africa, where she arrived, after a prosperous voyage, and anchored at Bonny on the 14th of March. Her crew, of twenty-two men, had enjoyed perfect health; and this continued during her stay of three weeks, while she received on board one hundred and sixty negroes, with whom she set sail for Guadaloupe on the 6th April. No traces of any epidemy had been perceived among the natives; the cargo (as it is called), no more than the crew, exhibited any symptoms of disease; and the first fortnight of the voyage to the West Indies promised a continuance of all the success which had seemed to attend the earlier stages of the expedition. The vessel had now approached the line, when a frightful malady broke out. At first the symptoms were slight—little more than a redness of the eyes; and this, being confined to the negroes, was ascribed to the want of air in the hold, and the narrow space between the decks, into which so large a number of those unhappy beings were crowded; something, too, was imagined to arise from the scarcity of water, which had thus early begun to be felt, and pressed chiefly upon the slaves; for they were allowed only eight ounces which was soon reduced to half a wine-glass per day! By the surgeon's advice, therefore, they were suffered, for the first time, to breathe the purer air upon the deck, where they were brought in succession; but many of these poor creatures being affected with that mighty desire of returning to their native country, which is so strong as to form a disease, termed 'Nostalgia' by the physicians, no sooner found they were at liberty, than they threw themselves into the sea, locked in each other arms, in the vain hope, known to prevail among them, of thus being swiftly transported again to their homes. With the view of counteracting this propensity, the Captain ordered several who had been stopt in the attempt to be shot or hanged in the sight of their companions; but this terrible example was unavailing to deter them: and it became necessary once more to confine them entirely to the hold.

The disease proved to be a virulent ophthalmia, and it now spread with irresistible rapidity among the Africans, all of whom were seized; but it soon attacked the crew, and its ravages were attended, perhaps its violence exasperated by a dysentery, which the use of rain-water was found to have produced. A sailor who slept near the hatch communicating with the hold, was the first who caught it; next day a landsman was taken ill; and in three days more, the Captain and almost all the rest of the crew were infected. The resources of medicine were tried in vain; the sufferings of the people, and number of the blind, were daily increasing; and they were in constant expectation that the negroes, taking advantage of their numbers would rise and destroy them. From this danger they were only saved by the mutual hatred of the tribes to which these unfortunate beings belonged, and which was so fierce and inextinguishable, that, even under the load of chains and sickness, they were ready every instant, in their fury, to tear one another in pieces. But another alarm now seized the Frenchmen; one only of their number had escaped the disease; and if he too should be stricken blind, they could no longer hope ever to reach the shore It had fared so with a Spanish ship which they had met on the voyage; every one of her crew had lost his eyes; and having thus been obliged to abandon all direction of their course, they had pitifully entreated help of the French, who could neither spare any one to their assistance, nor make room for them on board their own vessel. That Spaniard, the Loon, has never since been heard of! and the Frenchmen, seeing the destruction that was inevitable, envied the fate which seemed more speedy and less miserable than their own.

The consternation now became general and horrid; but it did not preclude calculation; for, thirty-six of the negroes having become quite blind, were thrown into the sea and drowned, in order to save the expence of supporting slaves rendered unsaleable, and to obtain grounds for a claim against the underwriters. The survivors at length reached Guadaloupe on the 21st of June, in the most wretched condition. The only man who had escaped the disease, and had thus been enabled to steer the vessel into a port, caught it three days after their arrival. Thirty-nine of the negroes had become perfectly blind; twelve had lost an eye; and fourteen were blemished in a greater or less degree. Of the crew, twelve, including the surgeon, wholly lost their sight; the Captain and four others became blind of one eye; and four were partially injured. On the 22d of October they returned to Havre. Early in the following year the vessel was again commissioned; and the command being again intrusted to the same Captain, she was once more sent to ravage the unoffending hamlets of Africa, unapalled by the signal vengeance wherewith Providence had so lately visited those enormous transgressions.

[*The Observer January* 7.

THE BAR.

THE BENCHERS OF THE INNER TEMPLE AND DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY, ESQ.

A discusssion has recently taken place between the Benchers of the Inner Temple and Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, which, as it affects the rights and interests of both parties, as well as the character of the bar itself, is not a little important.

Our readers will probably recollect, that Mr. Harvey had made himself somewhat conspicuous by his spirited contest for the Borough of Colchester, as well by the political lead which he took in the Common Council and elsewhere. Previous to his engagements in these busy scenes, he was admitted as an attorney, and his name was to be found on the Rolls of the Court of King's Bench in that character. His practice was principally confined to the county of Essex, where his father and brother had long resided. Having resolved to abandon the humble professional walk of an attorney for the more elevated station of a barrister, to which he imagined his talents were more peculiarly suited, he entered himself a Member of the Inner Temple, and pursued the necessary studies with becoming ardor. As a preliminary step, too, he took the usual course of having his name taken off the Roll of Attornies. Having completed his Terms in Trinity Term last, he applied to one of the Masters of the Inner Temple to propose, at the general meeting of the Benchers, that he should be called; and we believe his name was put up, with others, in the Hall with that view. It is customary, before a gentleman is called to the bar, for the Benchers, in the first instance, to make enquiries as to his eligibility; and, if any thing shall arise to excite doubts of his character to call upon him for explanation. If this explanation should not prove satisfactory, then they feel it their duty, in the discharge of the high responsibility vested in them, to reject his claim. In the instance of Mr. Harvey we have reason to think that this was precisely the course pursued. The Master, to whom he applied, intimated to him that there were objections to his admission; but that he would, nevertheless, propose his being called, if he chose, without, however, pledging himself to support that proposition. Mr. Harvey, upon this representation for that Term at least, begged to withdraw his claim, being anxious to ascertain the grounds on which opposition was likely to take place. In the Michaelmas Term following he renewed his application; and, the subject having been brought before the Benches, they refused to sanction his call. Mr. Harvey naturally demand-

ed the grounds upon which this refusal took place; and these were candidly stated, and opportunities offered him for entering upon his justification. After having heard what he had to urge, however, the original resolution of the Benchers remained unshaken, and thus the prospects, which Mr. Harvey had been induced to entertain from his professional pursuits at the bar, were altogether frustrated. He still had an appeal; and, accordingly in January last, sent a petition to the Twelve Judges, complaining of the conduct of the Benchers in refusing to call him to the bar; praying, that they might be ordered to certify to their Lordships their objection to his demand; and, further, that he might be heard before their Lordships, either in person or by his counsel, in appeal against such objection.

In consequence of this petition, the learned Judges did accordingly issue their order to the Benchers, calling upon them for their certificate in the case of Mr. Harvey, and also directing that they should appear before their Lordships at Serjeant's Inn Hall on Friday the 1st inst., when the petition was to be heard. On the 1st of Feb., at six o'clock in the evening, the whole of the Twelve Judges took their seats in Serjeant's Inn Hall, and were immediately afterwards followed by crowd of persons, who felt an interest in the result of the proceedings, and who were anxious to be present at the discussion.

The Lord Chief Justice Abbott then announced that the Benchers of the Inner Temple, together with the petitioner, his counsel, and solicitor, could alone be permitted to be present: all others must retire, as it was not a public Court. The Court having been cleared accordingly, Mr. Litchfield, the Treasurer of the Inner Temple; Mr. Harrison, the King's Counsel; and a few of the other Benchers, took their seats. Chairs were likewise ordered for Mr. Harvey and his counsel, Messrs, Brougham and Denman.

The petition of Mr. Harvey was then read, and this was followed by the certificate of the Benchers, signed by their Treasurer, and prepared in pursuance of the order of their Lordships. This certificate was at considerable length and referred to certain documents, by which it was accompanied, as illustrative of the reasons by which the Benchers were actuated in refusing Mr. Harvey's demand. These reasons were principally to be found in conduct attributed to him—causes in which he was a party: the first entitled "Harvey v. Andrew," which was tried before the late Mr. Justice Heath, at the Lent Assizes for Essex in 1810; and the second entitled "Frost v. Harvey," tried before the present Chief Baron at the Lent Assizes in 1814. In that of "Harvey v. Andrew," he brought an action for defamation the defendant having accused him of purloining a paper from his office, and a verdict was found for the defendant; and in that of "Frost v. Harvey," an action was brought against him for a fraud, and a verdict was found for the plaintiff. There was a third cause mentioned, in which Mr. Harvey had acted as a solicitor for his father, to his conduct to which exception was also taken. To enter into the detail of these causes, unaccompanied by the explanations of Mr. Harvey, would be unfair. We shall only observe, therefore, that the certificate in conclusion stated, that the Benchers, "after the fullest consideration, submitted to their Lordships, that, consistently with their duty to the profession and to the public, they could not call a person placed as Mr. Harvey was, to the bar.

Messrs. Denman and Brougham were then heard at great length by their Lordships in support of the Petition of their client. When they had concluded, all parties quitted the Hall with the exception of the Judges, who remained in deliberation for some time. The Benchers and Mr. Harvey were then recalled. The former had retired, but the latter went before their Lordships, when he was informed that their Lordships, after having duly weighed on the one hand, the reasons urged by the Benchers for the course pursued by them: & on the other, the explanation given by him, were unanimously of opinion that his demand to be admitted to the bar could not be complied with.

Thus the affair at persent stands, but we have heard that Mr. Harvey intends publishing his own vindication.

We trust that the same vigilance may be observed towards all other persons who may in future seek to be called to the bar. By such means only can the purity of a most respectable profession be preserved. It should not be forgotten, and this may operate as an useful hint to the very numerous body of Students, who are now in the metropolis, what is vulgarly called "eating their way to the bar," that any departure from that fair and honourable course which ought invariably to characterize the conduct of a gentleman, may become the subject of examination and of ultimate rejection from a path on which their best hopes may have been fixed.

The Observer February 11.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

[The Emigration from England to that part of New South Wales, called Van Dieman' Island being, at this period, very considerable. the following account of the settlement may not be unacceptable to many of our readers.]

"Farming in an infant and remote colony is necessarily defective in many points; but the wheat of Van Dieman's Land averages sixty pounds weight to the bushel, and the general produce of an acre is thirty bushels. All the grain and pulse of Europe flourish here; but the climate is not warm enough for maize. In return, that destructive insect, the Weevil, will not live in Van Dieman's Land.

"With all these advantages of soil and sun, no country appears to have been poorer in indigenous productions of all kinds than this island; in which respect, as in the botany and natural history of what it does produce, it resembles the neighbouring continent. Here also are the eucalyptus (but by no means so large as that of New South Wales), the casuarina and mimosa, the kangaroo, the opossum, the emu or cassowary, the ornithorynchus paradoxus, venomous snakes of different kinds, the black swan, parrots, parroquets, and cockatoos, pelicans, pigeons, quails, snipes, and ducks, peculiar to this island, but of rare occurrence, is the hyæna opessum, so called from its resemblance to the hyæna. It is the only beast of prey in the island; for the native dog, which is so destructive to the sheep of New South Wales, does not exist here.

"Of exotic animals, horned cattle, horses, and particularly sheep, thrive and increase—the last in a prodigious degree; the ewes lambing twice a year, and generally dropping twins. Goats and pigs run wild upon the islands in the Tamar and in the woods. In the shape of fruit and vegetables nothing edible was found in Van Dieman's Land; but nearly all the fruits of Europe have been successfully introduced here. The grape requires a warm aspect, and the orange and lemon will not ripen, except in very favourable situations. Van Dieman's Land is not, as has been supposed, the Botany Bay of Botany Bay,

'—in the lowest deep a lower deep;—'

"Convicts are transported for further offences from Port Jackson to a settlement called Newcastle on the coast of New South Wales, to the northward of Port Jackson; and it is intended to establish a new Botany Bay, at the recently discovered Port of Macquarrie on the eastern coast of New Holland. Van Dieman's Land has a Lieutenant-Governor and Judge advocate of its own, commissioned by his Majesty; but it has not yet obtained the benefit of a separate criminal jurisdiction, so that prisoners for trial, prosecutors, and witnesses are compelled to make the voyage to Port Jackson. Its civil jurisdiction is confined to causes of fifty pounds value; but the judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales has lately made a circuit to the island for the trial of causes of greater value. The colony is peopled by free settlers and convicts from England as well as from New South Wales; and though the pamphlet before us gives a frightful picture of outlawry and rapine, we understand that under the skilful administration of the present Lieutenant-Governor (Sorell) the whole island is now quiet and orderly. The necessaries of life are cheap, and mere labour is paid at the rate of 7s. 6d. per day; but as there is little specie in the island, promissory notes form the currency, and as in America, barter (100 often of rum) liquidates the debt,

"The natives of Van Dieman's Land, are few in number considering the extent of country which they yet hold free from European invasion. It is probable that their extreme wretchedness forbids their increase. They have been always hostilely inclined, and by no means avail themselves of the freedom of our streets and houses, like the natives of Port Jackson. This feeling, is ascribed to a fatal quarrel at the first setting, in which several of them were killed, and the memory of which has been kept alive by occasional encounters in the interior between them and the solitary Europeans employed as stock-keepers. These are frequently assaulted by spears and stones, and are compelled to use fire-arms in their defence. The two parties live in mutual suspicion and dread; and time and conciliation towards such of the natives as afford opportunities of intercourse can alone obliterate the present impression of longcherished animosity. Some intercourse has lately been effected with those of the western coast, and they appear free from all oppression of the colonists. Hence it would seem that, on the other side of the island, the native hostility arises from ancient grudge, particularly since from the difficult, if not wholly impracticable nature of the western range of mountains, it is very doubtful whether the tribes have any communication unless by the northern extremity of the island. The savages do not eat the cattle or sheep; but they often destroy them and burn the carcases. They subsist chiefly on kangaroos, opossum, and such small animals, down to the kangaroo-rat, migrating in times of scarcity to the coast for fish.

"The great difference between the Indians of Van Dieman's Land and those of New Holland, though the countries are separated by a straight not a hundred miles wide, and studded with islands, by means of which canoes might safely pass, and though the rest of nature's productions are nearly the same in both lands, affords a subject of curious speculation. The islanders resemble the African negro in physiognomy much more than the natives of the continent; the hair of the former is woolly, whereas that of the latter is coarse and straight. Both races are equally free from any tradition of origin, or acquaintance with each other, although their barbarism seems at the extreme pitch. Their language are entirely different, and it is probable that they never had any connexions with each other."

[*The Observer, Nov.* 12.

THE MARKETS.

[From a London Paper.]

There is a considerable demand for Manchester and Birmingham goods since the favourable intelligence from South America has been received, many merchants being disposed to speculate rather than allow their money to remain idle, or put it out at use for such small interest as can now be obtained. To this spirit of enterprize must the great rise in Colombia bonds be in some measure ascribed; for these bonds are taken by the Colombia Government, with the arrears of interest allowed, in payment of the duties on goods exported to South America; consequently any person sending goods to that quarter would be very unwise not to provide himself with bonds. Indeed, they have been chiefly in the possession of merchants for some time, but as there was no disposition to export much until lately, they were not of great value, and even now they are in request only for mercantile purposes. The Birmingham manufacturers are the persons most benefitted by the rise in Colombia bonds, as they executed a very extensive order for the South American Government, and took bonds in payment as low as 60, consequently such as did so, realize, at the present rate, 28 per cent gain, besides the regular profits upon the goods delivered. In addition to this, it is said that two of the

vessels laden with arms and ammunition for the South Americans have been lost in the late heavy gales, consequently fresh orders may be fairly anticipated. There is very little doing in the way of exports to Russia, as merchants naturally look forward to the Russian tariff. There are various reports as to the nature of it; but it seems to be understood that it is by no means favourable to British interests. The Emperor Alexander is endeavouring in every possible way to exclude our manufactures, and to induce our manufacturers and mechanics to settle in Russia. Only two months ago a young Englishman, who has been settled at St. Peterburgh for three or four years, where he is patronized by the Emperor, returned to this country, evidently with the knowledge and sanction of the Russian Court, for the purpose of procuring samples of the articles most in demand in Russia, and which had been exclusively imported from Great Britain. During his stay in London he procured information from the manufacturers as to the terms upon which they would undertake to proceed to St. Peterburgh; and there is little doubt that, in another month or so, some distinct offer will be made to emigrate to Russia.

In foreign wines and spirits there are very slight variations. Good French wines, generally speaking, are offered at the cost price, without finding purchasers. Champagne has been in little demand, but the price for the best quality is not so much diminished as in other French wines. A very considerable reduction may, however, be expected, as a new mode of importing Champagne into England is about to be adopted by an eminent wine merchant in the City. In France, Champagne wine is not bottled until the month of March, when it begins to show symptoms of being *mosseus* (effervescent) and it is then exported in bottles. The cost of a piece of Champagne wine, containing 240 bottles, varies from 100 to 350 francs, according to the season; and therefore, if imported in the cask, and bottled in this country, it might be sold at a fair profit for 70s per dozen. An attempt of this sort was, indeed, made some years ago in England, but the number of bottles which flew took away all the profit. Another principle has been tried with success:—in a very cool cellar a grating is fixed over a clean stone reservoir; the wine, when bottled, is placed in thin layers of fresh straw over the grating, consequently the wine from the bottles which fly falls into the reservoir, where it is taken up daily, and rebottled by some chemical process, which imparts a new portion of fixed air, and renders the wine as brisk as when first bottled; hitherto the wine thus taken up has been given in France to servants for common beverage, the French being ignorant of the means of restoring its effervescing quality; but the new mode is likely to lead to very important advantages for the inventor.

AFRICA.

A remarkable animal has been discovered in South Africa, by the Rev. John Campbell, of the London Missionary Society. The Hottentots who shot the creature never having seen or heard of an animal with a horn of so great a length, they cut off its head, and brought it bleeding on the back of an ox to Mr. Campbell. Mr, C. would gladly have transported the whole of it with him to Europe; but its great weight, and the distance of the spot (the city of Mashow,) from Cape Town (about 1200 miles determined him to reduce it by cutting off the under jaw. The head measured from the ears to the nose three feet; the length of the horn, which is nearly black, is also three feet, projecting from the forehead about ten inches above the nose. There is a small horny projection of a conical shape, measuring about eight inches, immediately behind the great horn, apparently designed for keeping fast or steady whatever is penetrated by the great horn This projection is scarcely observed at a little distance. The animal is not carnivorous, but chiefly feeds on grass and bushes. It is well known in the kingdom of Mashow, the natives of which make from the great horn handles for their battle-axes. The animal appears to be a species of rhinoceros; but, judging from the size of its head, it must have been much larger than the common rhinoceros of South Africa, which has a large crooked horn, nearly resembling the shape of a cock's spur, pointing backward, and a short one of the same form immediately behind it. Mr. Campbell was very desirous to obtain as adequate an idea as possible of the bulk of the animal killed near Mashow, and with this view questioned his Hottentots, who described it as being much larger than the rhinoceros, and equal in size to three oxen or four horses.

East India Company.—The establishments of the Company have been detailed in a French journal as follow: Their commercial operations commenced about 200 years ago, with a capital of £72,000 sterling; and now the commercial capital in shipping, merchandise, &c. is estimated at 21 millions. The territorial possessions comprehend 380,000 English square miles, with a population of 80 millions, and a revenue of about 17 millions sterling per annum. The military force consists of 150,000 men, of which 118 battalions are infantry, and 16 regiments cavalry, native troops; also three regiments of infantry, with six batillions of artillery, Europeans.

STEAM ENGINES OF ENGLAND.

"M. Dupin, whilst speaking of the immense mechanical force set in action by the steam engines of England, gives the following illustration of its amount. The great pyramid of Egypt, required for its erection, the labour of above 100,000 men for twenty years: but, if it were required again to raise the stones from the quarries, and place them at their present height, the action of the steam engines of England, which are managed at most by 36,000 men would be sufficient to produce the effect in eighteen hours. And M. Dupin says, that if it were required to know how long a time they would take to cut the stones and move them from the quarries to the pyramid, a very few days would be found sufficient. The calculation of M. Dupin is as follows: the volume of the great pyramid is 4,000,000 cubic metres, its weight is about 10,400,00 tons, or 10,400,000,000 kilogrammes. The centre of gavity of the pyramid is elevated 49 metres from the base, & taking 11 metres as the mean depth of the quarries, the total height of elevation is 60 metres, which multiplied by 10,400,000 tons,, gives 624,000,000 tons raised 1 metre high. Then the total of the steam engines in England represents a power of 320,000 horses. These engines, moved for 24 hours would raise 862,800,000 tons 1 metre high, and consequently 647,100,000 tons in 18 hours, which surpasses the produce of labour spent in raising the materials of the great pyramid."—*Journal of Science and the Arts, xxv.* 404.

Liverpool Mercury, February 1.

Extract of a letter from a Scotsman, just arrived in Manchester, to a friend in Auchtermuchty:—"Oh, man, but thae English loons are keen o' eatin'! In our mither kintra, a chiel wad think muckle shame to hae't kent he made a god o' his wame; but here awa folk crack aboot their flesh an' blades, an' their joints, an' their puddins, an' their pastry, as if it were nae disgrace to a man to be sae muckle ta'en up aboot what he's to eat and what he's to drink. Wi' us, in Scotland, it's aye left to the feckless woman bodies to mak provision o' necessars; but here, believe me 'gin ye like, but I gie my word for't, ye'll see a muckle fat fallow gaun to the merkat to buy meat; na, the vera men milk the kye! Heard ye ever sicklike occupations for men?—They hae a kin o' a provost here, wi twa kin o' baillies; an' what think ye they've done. Kennin' weell how weel John Bull likes guid eatin, they hae coft a score o' stots and threescore wathers, to kill on the day Geordie has the gowden thing wi' chuckystanes on't putten on his pow; an' they hae sent them a' roun the town wi' ribbans at their lugs. A-stot wi' a ribban at his lugs! An' the pock puddins hae been rinnin in hunners, every loon amang them settlin' i' his ain mind the very collop he is to hae.—There was muckle wark made whan the wabster bodies, twa twalmonths sin', cam vapourin' in raws like sodgers, wi' flags fleein'; but there's na word aboot their military array noo: an', am thinkin', had they just filled the puir fallows' kytes wi' guid meat and a drap dribble o' guid maut drink *them*, it wad been better ta'en than cracks o'er the croon wi' a rung, or hashes wi' a swerd. If they had just ta'en a score o' stots, an' threescore o' wathers, on that awfu day, an' gi'en't out that a' the toom kytes were to be filled, the sodgers might hae stayed at hame, an' ne'er a' ane o' the toon's bodies wad been sae muckle as fleyed, let a be hurt. Lounders an' dauds hae nae persuasion wi' them; but weel fed folk are ay loyal."

Garrick made his theatrical appearance not long before the death of Pope: the great poet saw him perform; the distinguished actor gives the following interesting account of the event:—"When I was told that Pope was in the house I instantaneously felt a palpitation at my heart; a tumultuous, not a disagreeable emotion, in my mind. I was then in the prime of youth, and in the zenith of my theatrical ambition. It gave me particular pleasure that *Richard* was my character when Pope was to see and hear me. As I opened my part, I saw our little poetical hero, dressed in black, seated in a side box near the stage, and viewing me with a serious and earnest attention. His look shot and thrilled like lightning through my frame, and I had some hesitation in proceeding, from anxiety and from joy. As *Richard* gradually blazed forth, the house was in a roar of applause, and the conspiring hand of Pope shadowed me with laurels. Mr. Perceval Stockdale says, "Garrick was informed of Pope's opinion, and nothing could be more delightful than his praise. That young man, said Pope, never had his equal as an actor, and he will never have a rival." This prophecy was uttered about eight years ago. From the same authority we learn Dr. Johnson's opinion of the English *Roscius*. To a question put to him by Mr. Stockdale, Johnson replied.—"Oh, Sir, he deserves every thing he has acquired, for having seized the very soul of Shakspeare, for having embodied it in himself, and for having expanded its glory over the world."

Original Poetry.

ADDRESS TO A YEW TREE.

Thou aged tree thou venerable yew,
That boldly restest on this barren scar;
How many a year it is (I wish I knew)
Since thou first bravedst the elemental war!
And still, thy roots entwin'd within the rock,
The loud and tearing winds caust safely mock.

And yet, thy head is bald with hoary age,
Thy whiten'd boughs are bare, and dry as lances;
Thy body bent beneath the west wind's rage,
That still on thy declining years advances,
As if it meant thine aged limbs to splinter;
It blows so very furiously this winter.

And yet the storm that came the other night,
And rock'd us in our beds—so strong it blew—
When morning dawn'd—it many a younger wight,
Had stretch'd upon the ground:—yet, aged yew,
On this hill point, exposed, unsheltered, bare,—
It harm'd thee not;—thou wast not worse a hair!

But ancient things are slighted,—yes:—alas!—
For there have been, who, have with soul unfeeling
Cut from thy living trunk so huge a mass.
That Time can hardly, with his "hand of healing,"
Obliterate the wound.—so deep and wide,
That many a tree less hardy, would have died.

Thou antique yew, Methuselah of trees!
What ages, since thy green and glossy prime!
One cannot think of it, but straight one sees
Primeal forests, in that early time.
Of lofty trees, that now have long been gone,
And left thee ling'ring in thine age alone,

I marvel if thoust seen a painted Briton,
A red hair'd Dane, or an invading Saxon:
The ground within thy shadow they might sit on,
Or eat their dinner, resting with their backs on,
Thy smooth round bole: couldst thou call up that scene,
I,d rather see't than either Cooke or Kean.

And when the Norman William sailed over,
To kill and rob:—that is to be a hero;—
And brought across the sea full many a rover
As bloody and as fierce as any Nero:
Then, thou didst bloom, with leaves on every bough,
But something younger wert, I wot, than now.

And still, in later times, it was thy lot
To stand upon a nation's hostile border;
To mark the forays of marauding Scot,
Spread down these peaceful vales a wild disorder,
While massacre, combined with fire, and pillage,
Depopulated many a town and village.

Perhaps thou hast advanc'd thy country's pow'r,
Perchance to thee it owes its boasts and pride:
And many a bow that twang'd at Agincourt,
May have been sever'd from thy lusty side:
Before the oak had triumph'd on the sea,
Thou, English hearts didst lead to victory!

What changes hast thou seen at England's helm,
Of kings and rulers, usages and laws
And creeds have pass'd away within this realm
Since thou to thy maturity arose:—
Thou, piles magnificent hast known decay,
Where monks did eat good cheer,—and sometimes pray.

Thou many a strange vicissitude hast seen,
Of warring elements,—of fire and thunder;—
And sunshine bland, and genial show'rs, I ween,
Have nurs'd thy giant bulk: but much I wonder,
If ever thou hast known such rainy weather,
As we have lately had for months together.

And, yet, amid this elemental strife,
Of storm and summer calm, of frost and thaw;
Thou didst bear up against the ills of life
Resign'd and uncomplaining;—thro' the flow
Of all thy years—exhibiting a lesson,
That discontented man I fain would press on.

Yet, Time, that changes all, hath changed thee;
And foes more fell on thee have havoc made;
Yet not the older dost thou seem to be
Than when, a child, I play'd beneath thy shade.
I wonder much, what ancestors of mine
Thou hast known born, grow up, and then decline.

Old yew,! almost as ancient as the hills,
The time wi l come, when thou must fade away;
The place that now thine ample body fills
Will know thee then no more: but through his day,
Thy poet, from the axe and other ills,
Will thee preserve: and if his wishes may
Weigh with his heirs, thou shalt be to the last
A chronicle to join the present to the past.
Westmoreland, 15 h D c. 1821. P.

"Yew trees are remarkable for their duration. There are now growing near the old Gothic ruins of Fountains's Abbey, near Ripon, in Yorkshire, seven very large yew trees, commonly called the Seven Sisters, whose exact ages cannot be accurately ascertained, though tradition says that they were standing in the year 1088. It is said also, that when the great Fountains Abbey was building, which is 700 feet long, and was finished in 1283, the masons used to work their stones during the hot summers under the shade of these trees. The largest of them, as measured by a curious traveller, is 11 yards, 1 foot 7 inches in circumference. These trees are the largest and oldest in the British dominions."—Enc. Britannica.

Varieties.

A Man of a Few Words.—A young man, some time since, arrived at a certain inn, and after alighting from his horse, went into the traveller's room, where he walked backwards and forwards for some time, displaying the utmost self-importance. At length he rang the bell; and, upon the waiter's appearance, gave him an order, nearly as follow:—"Waiter!" The waiter replaid, "sir," "I am a man of a few words, and don't like to be continually ringing the bell, and disturbing the house; I'll thank you to pay attention to what I say." The waiter again replied, yes, sir." "In the first place, being me a glass of brandy and water (cold) with a little sugar and also a tea-spoon; wipe down this table, throw some coals on the fire, and sweep down the hearth; bring me in a couple of candles, pen, ink, and paper, some wafers, a little sealing-wax, and let me know what time the post goes out; tell the ostler to take care of my horse, dress him well, stop his feet, and let me know when he's ready to feed; order the chambermaid to prepare me a good bed, take care that the sheets are well aired, a clean night-cap, and a glass of water in the room; send the boots with a pair of slippers that I can walk to the stable in, tell him I must have my boots cleaned, and brought into the room to-night,, and that I shall want to be called at five o'clock in the morning; ask your mistress what I can have for supper, tell her I should like a roast duck, or something of that sort; desire your master to step in, I want to ask him a few questions about the drapers of this town." The waiter answered, "yes sir" and then went to the landlord and told him a gentlemen in the parlour wanted a great many things, and, amongst the rest, he wanted him, and that was all he could recollect.

Mrs. Macauley's Loose Thoughts,—Mrs. Macauley having published, what she called "Loose Thoughts," Mr. Garrick was asked if he did not think it a strange title for a lady to choose? "By no means," replied he "the sooner a woman gets rid of such thoughts the better."

A reverend and worthy divine, preparing his juvenile parishioners for a late confirmation asked a boy, in language above his understanding, if he knew who his Ghostly Enemy was? "*Ees*, (answered Numps) Tam Summers, for he's always *leathering* o'me.

Nice Discrimination.—A culprit was not long since brought before a Country Magistrate, charged with a misdemeanour, and on his conviction, the learned Magistrate addressed him as follows:—"By the act of parliament I see that this offence is punished with six monthse imprisonment, on conviction before two Magistrates. Now you may think yourself a lucky fellow; if my brother Magistrate had been here, you should have had the whole *six* months, but as I am alone, I can of course only send you to gaol for *three* months. Make out his *mittimus*."

JOHNSONIAN COMPLIMENT.

In spite of the ill-founded contempt Dr. Johnson professed to entertain for actors, he persuaded himself to treat Mrs. Siddons with great politeness; and said, when she called on him at Bolt Court, and Frank, his servant, could not immediately provide her with a chair. 'You see, madam, wherever you go there are no seats to be got.'

Cockneyisms.—Sufficient attention has never yet been paid to the peculiarities of the native inhabitants of that most interesting division of the empire, called the land of *Cocaigne*.—One grammatical peculiarity of frequent occurrence in the periodical writings of the metropolis must often have struck provincial readers. We allude to the double use of the substantive verb with another verb; as for instance, when another Englishman would say, *James is roasting potatoes*, or *James was roasting potatoes*, a Cockney says, *potatoes are being roasted by James*, or *potatoes were being roasted by James*. This mode of expression is to be found in almost every police report, and not unfrequently even in leading articles of newspapers. Whence it is derived it would be difficult to tell. There is nothing like it in High Dutch, Low Dutch, or any of the other Teutonic languages. There is nothing like it in the Latin, or any of the languages derived from it. Those who are acquainted with the Hebrew or Irish, to both of which the language of the metropolis has been greatly indebted, may be able to say whether any such penchant is to be found in the grammars of these languages.

ANECDOTE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.

Seeing the King.—In one of the late King's excursions, during the hay harvest, in the neighbourhood of Weymouth, he passed a field where only one woman was at work. His Majesty asked her where her companions were? The woman answered, they were gone to see the King.—"And why did not you go with them?" rejoined his Majesty.—"I would not give a pin to see him!" replied the woman: "besides, the fools that are gone to town will lose a day's work by it, and that is more than I can afford to do. I have five children to work for,"&c.—"Well, then," said his Majesty, putting some money into her hands, "you may tell your companions who are gone to see the King, that *the King came to see you*."

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in strict conformity with the injunctions of an Act of Parliament, and certain orders of the Treasury, that the money in question, which had arisen from the sale of some Crown estates, had been vested in the funds. He concluded by assuring the Hon. Member, that he (Mr. Huskisson) had neither directly or indirectly received any benefit from the money being so placed in the funds. (Hear.)

Mr. Stuart Wortley said, the time was now arrived when it was the duty of that House to enforce the severest retrenchment, and to relieve those whom they represented from a part of the burthens under which they laboured; but, as his Majesty's Ministers had pledged themselves to take the subject into consideration, and to make some future retrenchment, it was but fair, to wait till they saw how far that promise would be redeemed, and upon that ground he could not consent to the present Amendment.

Sir T. Lethbridge declared his intention to vote for the amendment, which had been proposed by the Hon. Member for Aberdeen.

Sir J. Sebright said, that unanimity on such an occasion as the present was undoubtedly desired, but they were arrived at a crisis at which they could no longer stand upon points of etiquette, and it was the duty of that House to enforce the severest investigation of the expenses of every department of the State, and the strictest economy in the expenditure of the public money.

Mr. Ricardo, though he agreed with every thing that had fallen from his Friend, the Member for Aberdeen, in favour of economy and retrenchment, could not vote in favour of his amendment, as he differed widely from him (Mr. Hume) as to the causes of the existing agricultural distress. His Hon. Friend stated that the cause of that distress was excessive taxation; but the real cause, it could not be denied, was the low price of agricultural produce. That taxation should be the cause of low prices was so absurd and so inconsistent with every principle of political economy, that he could not consent for a moment to the doctrine.

Mr. Astell voted for the amendment.

Mr. Bennett (Wiltshire), in supporting the amendment, stated the severe distress at present experienced in the county which he represented. He maintained, in opposition to Mr. Ricardo, that excessive taxation was the cause of it.

Mr. Bragge Bathurst supported the original Address.

Sir Edw. Knatchbull said, that he felt some difficulty in deciding upon the course which he ought to pursue on the present occasion. He could not, consistently with his duty, in acknowledging the Speech from the Throne, put a negative upon the proposition of the Hon. Mover of the original Address; neither could he vote for an amendment which went hastily to anticipate measures that would in due course come more regularly before them. It was agreed on all sides that great distress prevailed among particular classes of the community. The Ministers pledged themselves to submit their view of the state of the country. Had the Hon. Mover of the amendment suffered Ministers to suggest their measures before he proposed his own, then indeed the question would have been fairly brought to issue; and the House could determine upon the maturest consideration of the views on both sides. For his own part, he was very ready to say, that had not Ministers embodied in the Address an admission of the existing agricultural distress, and similar principles of economy with those disclosed in the amendment, he should have felt it his duty to vote against their proposition. It had been said that the Government of the country would not adopt the necessary remedy, but must be driven to economize by a certain party in that House. Upon that observation he should merely say, that whenever any measures were adopted for the relief of the country, they must emanate from the Government, for unless they so originated, he knew they would be perfectly useless. (*Loud cries of* "hear, hear," from the Opposition benches.) It was therefore, his anxious wish that the question should be left in their hands. If the Noble Lord (Londonderry) did not take the course he promised, then such an amendment as was now proposed might be called for, and very properly considered. At present he thought the amendment premature, for Ministers stood pledged to lose no time in submitting their view to the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Brougham said, that if he wanted any new argument to fix the vote which he had determined to give—if he wanted any additional reason to influence that vote, he had it abundantly furnished by the Honourable Baronet who spoke last, one of the Representatives for the county of Kent, the most distressed of all the agricultural counties in England. (Hear, hear.) The reasoning of the Honourable Baronet signified this—that nothing from any quarter, save the Ministers, could hope for success there—that, be the quarter ever so respectable, be the measure ever so sound, be the exigency ever so urgent, unless that measure had the support of Ministers, vain were its hopes of success, useless its chance of adoption. (Hear, hear.) The country might perish, the state of the county of Kent might, if it were possible, become even more wretched than it was, still no measure could ever hope for success, unless it originated with Government. (Hear!) Such was the opinion of the Hon. Baronet; from which another consequence followed (for it was part of the same proposition), that if no measure, however useful, could succeed without the concurrence of Government, a measure not the most sound, not the most beneficial, not the best suited to the possible wants of the country—nay, even detrimental to its interests, disappointing its just hopes, and frustrating its most needful expectations—had some chance of success there, if it had the countenance of the Ministers of the Crown. (Hear.) That being the Hon. Baronet's opinion—that being his true and candid declaration of the effective utility of the House of which he was a Member—such being the fact respecting that House, which he thought proper to proclaim to the country, he (Mr. Brougham) the more marvelled at the Hon. Baronet's conclusion, which was the very reverse of the premises he had laid down in his argument.—(Hear.) Surely the Hon. Baronet's conclusion ought to have been, that he should take care how he voted against any measure that would remedy the evil of which he complained.—(Hear, hear.) Not meaning to place this confidence in Ministers, he should vote for the Amendment, conceiving that by doing so he gave no offence, not even the slightest, to his Sovereign; for it was the ancient constitutional duty of Parliament well to advise his Majesty in the arduous affairs of his realm. They were to give counsel to the throne—not to carry up the smooth language of flattery in set phrases—not to re-echo trite sentences of adulation, but to deliver wholesome truths, regardless whether they were agreeable or displeasing to the ministers, who were alone the authors of the King's Speech, and who were also the proposers of the Address, which was in fact an answer to themselves. The Amendment did not pledge the House one way or the other respecting the disposal of the sinking fund. It was the grossest delusion to give it such an interpretation. The only thing to which it pledged the House was to adopt a rigid system of retrenchment, to reduce unnecessary establishments, and to diminish taxation for the relief of a suffering people.

Sir Edward Knatchbull explained, and said, that his words in common fairness did not bear the interpretation which the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had put upon them.—(Hear.) He never said anything which could be construed into an attack on the constitutional power and rights of that House. All that he intended to convey was, that a measure so deeply and vitally affecting the interests of the country must be supported by Government, or else it could not be expected to meet with that success which could alone render it efficacious. (Hear.)

Lord Palmerstone said, that the statement of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, of what had fallen from the Hon. Baronet, was the greatest misrepresentation of the drift of his argument that could possibly be conceived. The Hon Baronet objected to the amendment upon parliamentary and perfectly constitutional grounds. He felt that it was an attempt hastily to interpose between that House and the fair consideration of a most important question. The original Address plainly acknowledged, not only the necessity of retrenchment, but that steps had been taken to make all possible reductions. But the Hon. Member for Aberdeen was determined not to wait to see the extent of those reductions, but wished hastily to drive the House into general calculations which must affect the public credit of the country, without any opportunity being allowed of considering the details which he had furnished.

After some further observations from Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. Marryat, and Mr. Lennard, all of whom supported the amendment, the latter also complaining of the Civil List expenditure, and giving notice that he should on an early day move that the House do present an Address to his Majesty, humbly to request him to recommend to the House to reduce the various expenses of the Civil List Establishment, the House divided, after repeated cries of "Question," when the numbers were—For the Amendment, 89—Against it, 171—Majority against it, 82.

While strangers were excluded, we understood Mr. Brougham gave notice that on Monday next he should submit a Motion to the House upon the distresses of the country, and suggest such measures as appeared to him calculated to administer the necesary relief.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve.

STATEMENT & Table Shewing the Distribution of Prize Captured by the Troops in OKamundel under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel the Hon'ble L. Stanhope.

(Omitted in our last.)

No.		Number of Shares to Each	Amount of Each			Total		
	Amount to be shared deducting Commanding Officers one Eigth Rs. 6,436 1 $12\frac{1}{2}$							
	7,423$\frac{5}{6}$ Shares							
1	Lieutenant Colonel Commanding	$\frac{1}{8}$ of whole	919	1	$87\frac{1}{2}$	919	1	$87\frac{1}{2}$
4	Lieutenant Colonels and Majors	360	312	"	40	1248	1	60
8	Captains, Surgeons, and 1st Lieutenants of Marine	120	104	"	$13\frac{1}{3}$	832	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$
35	Lieutenants, Cornets, Assistant Surgeons and 2d Lieutenants of Marine	70	60	2	$74\frac{4}{9}$	2124	"	$5\frac{5}{9}$
1	Midshipmen	50	43	1	$38\frac{8}{9}$	43	1	$38\frac{8}{9}$
2	Sub Conductors and Staff Serjeants	4	3	1	$87\frac{1}{9}$	6	3	$74\frac{2}{3}$
18	Subedars	7	6	"	$27\frac{4}{9}$	109	"	94
23	Jemedars	3	2	2	$40\frac{1}{3}$	59	3	$27\frac{2}{3}$
24	Serjeants, Boatswains, Ship Carpenters, Gunners, and Syrangs of Marine	2	1	2	$93\frac{5}{9}$	41	2	$45\frac{1}{3}$
367	Corporals Guners, Bombardiers, Privates and Seamen	1	"	3	$46\frac{7}{9}$	318	"	$67\frac{4}{9}$
92	Havildars, and 1st Tindal	$1\frac{2}{3}$	1	1	$77\frac{26}{27}$	132	3	$72\frac{16}{27}$
2103	Naiques 2d Tindals, Drummers, Bheasties, Lascars, Marines &c. &c. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	"	2	$88\frac{53}{54}$	1519	1	$28\frac{1}{18}$
		Total Rupees				7355	2	$7\frac{25}{27}$

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